THE 'GENTLEMEN OF JURY' AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 244 BOMBAY: FRIDAY; OCTOBER 12, 1917. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 138 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA.
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Prof. JAMES'

Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, Annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Pekin	Tsingtau
	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandh[illegible] Street Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank [illegible] receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER.
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL

NASIK ROAD,

DEOLALI.

MOD RATE CHARGES.

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSIONN AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Stret, Fort.

NOTICE.

Auction sale of the property at Mahalaxmi outside the Fort, advertised on 11th October, 1917, will be held on FRIDAY, the 26th October, 1917.

AUCTION SALE.—Of the Valuable Landed Property Situate at Mahaluxmi outside the Fort.

Under instructions from Bai Vithoobai Vishnu Pandit the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vinayak Rao Ganpatrao Kotharo, the mortgagor, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction, pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage dated 11th September 1911, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, the undermentioned property on FRIDAY, the 26th October, 1917 at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at Mahaluxmi without the Fort in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 200 (two hundred) square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded on or towards the East by a public passage and the Temple of Kalika Devi on or towards the West partly by the shed belonging to Ganpatrao Sadashivji and partly by the property of Vassonji Munji, on or towards the North partly by the house formerly of Khooshal Lalchand and partly by the Dharmashala of Kalika Devi on or towards the South by a public passage with buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" ward No. 3591 and Street No. 25 and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7099.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Chitnis Motilal and Kanga, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office No. 40 Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Oct. 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India" Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 12TH OCTOBER AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)
AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR EQUIPPING OFFICES WITH UP-TO-DATE EVERLASTING STEEL FURNITURE, ALSO FOR SECURING A LOT OF USEFUL OFFICE STATIONERY ETC. ETC.

Auction sale of very rich steel Office and Household Furniture, Office Tables with fire proof Compartments, Library Racks each accommodating 1500 to 2000 volumes up to-date filing cabinets and devices, book keepers' desks, a large lot of office useful Stationery fireproof omnibuses, fibre baskets etc.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed by the mortgagees in possession viz., Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., to sell by Public Auction at No. 25, Medows Street, just opposite the Military Square Lane, the very valuable best special Cold Rolled Steel Office and Household furniture such as Linoleum and Steel top dining tables of varieties, very useful kitchen tables, also accommodating kitchen cabinets, Steel lockers, Office steel cupboards, Book racks, racks for storing heavy materials, rich office tables, up-to-date filing cabinets and devices, Parcel Scales, Book Shelves, Office tables with fire proof compartments, Yost Typewriter, Fireproof Omnibuses useful to Banks and large Offices, Book Keepers' desks, Fibre baskets useful for Mills and stores, Library racks each accommodating 1,500 to 2,000 Volumes, Sanitary Towels, Towel holders, Tissue paper holders, letter trays, School furniture such as black boards, desks etc., etc.

A lot of Steel and Fibre castors also.

AT 5 P. M. (S. T.).

A large lot of useful stationery, such as files of varieties cards, folders, guides etc., etc.

The Property of the Steel Equipment Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P. S.—Steel Furniture compared to wooden furniture has been invariably found to be more economical also not the least affected by changes of climate or weather besides being vermin proof.

AUCTION SALE OF 52 KEGS CLEANED SIKHOTRI ALOE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 13th inst at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by public auction at the Tantaupura Street, Khadak in the godown of Messrs. R. Joomabhoy and by their order, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned.

52 kegs cleaned Sikhotri Aloe.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for Mr. Rustamji Jehangir Vakil, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Martgagor Aga Gulam Hoosein Lari and all persons interested in the Equity of redemption of the undermentioned property, Messrs MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY the 15th day of October, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 29th day of January 1916 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part:—

All that piece of Government land bearing New Survey No. 9/3686 situate lying and being at Love Lane, Mazagoan in the Registration sub-district of Bombay admeasuring 1656 sqnare yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property bearing New Survey No. 11/3686 in the occupation of Dharamsey Meghji and another, on or towards the North by the properties bearing New Survey Nos. 7/3686 and 8/3686 in the occupation respectively of Dr. D. S. Shroff and Rahimbhoy Noormahomed, on or towards the West by the property in the occupation of Nasserwanji Merwanji Panday and others, on or towards the South by the property bearing New Survey No. 10/3686 in the occupation of Bai Mithibai M. Jeejeebhoy and upon which said piece of Government land are erected certain buildings which are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6196 and Street No. 7.

For further particulars, Conditions of sale and Inspection of title deeds apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Oct. 1917

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY
Proprietor.

Modakurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MESSAGE

by a qualified Lady.

Separate Chambers for Ladies only.

Insure your Health and Beauty.

Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS,
305, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

DON'T FORGET
to make a note in your diary to visit
JAPANESE FINE ARTS
of Lahore, Simla, Murree and Rawalpindi which is to be opened shortly next to National Bank of India, where you can find really Fine Arts of Japan. Wholesale Department at Lakana Musjid. Specialist in Silk Hosiery of Japan.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BUILDING MATERIALS AND MACHINERY OF THE OLD IMPERIAL CINEMA BUILDING.

The Building materials will be sold subject to its materials being removed away entirely within three days from the day of sale.—Sale THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th October at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 12th inst., sell by public auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Charni Road, opposite the old America India Cinema, All the building materials and machinery of the old Imperial Cinematograph such as one German made Dynamo 120 volts and 191 amperes and one complete set of motor generator 460 volts with Dynamo 60 volts 60 amp. switch board and motors 1 H.P. 110 volts Electric fans; table and ceiling fans and all electrical assesories cushion and plain chairs, piano organ, operating machine, lamps, sheds, cupboards iron tanks corrugated iron sheets, cast iron railings, teakwood planks, etc. etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance should be paid the next day and goods should be cleared away within three days.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colcured pice-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred vis-a-vis, throughly done up in perfectly good order.

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred cabriolet in good order.

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria in good order.

1 Grey Arab horse aged, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRIAN MADE LARGE AND SMALL SIZE FIREPROOF SAFES.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:

5—18 by 24 iron fire and burglar proof safes on steel stand.

5—18" by 24" iron fire and burglar proof safes on wooden stands.

5—21" by 26" iron fire and burglar proof safes on steel stands.

5—21" by 26" iron fire and burglar proof safes on wooden stands.

1—24" by 32" iron fire and burglar proof safes on steel stand.

3 gross Kohinoor copying ink pencils.

One lot of woollen sample pieces one lot of gramophone pins, sample books, etc.

Also a large lot of bentwood chairs.

The above is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Beach Bungalow, Cadell Road, Mahim, near Jambli Tank and next to Mrs. Patel's Bungalow, very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, cutlery sets, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome top dressing and washhand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures, fancy teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, camera, dressing chest of drawers, sewing machine, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, ice box, aluminium utensils, baba carpets, one gents. Rudge-Whitworth perambulator, one rubber-tyred Scotch dog cart, with a blue roan country bred pony

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd)

and harness, etc., etc., the property of Gen. H. Jaffrey Esq., of Messrs. Little and Co., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY the 1st day of November 1917, sell by public auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the surviving mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Kullianji Madhavji, Amratlal Madhowji, Muganlal Madhavji and Hurjivandas Madhavji (now insolvent) the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of February, 1909.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and Ground rent tenure, containing by admeasurement 101 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 290, New No. 5206, Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8816 together with the newly built messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1477 and Street No. 65 and all which premises are situate at and on the Eastern side of Hornby Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by Purshotam Chimnaji or Pitha Street, on or towards the West by the said Hornby Road on or towards the North by a [illegible] passage and on or towards the South by the property of Sorabji Jamsetji Garraway and were formerly vacant and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Shroff and Dinshaw, Attorneys for the vendor at their Office No. 3-5, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 CASES Sungapo. PINE APPLES.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15 October, 1917 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the following goods:—

500 cases (Singapore) Pine Apples.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with section [illegible] of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the [illegible] Godown in Hornby Road on TUESDAY, the 16 October, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—Stationery, glassware, glassware, drugs, earthenware, provisions, hosiery, advertising matter, brass, brushes, gum, [illegible], mathematical instruments, groundnut seeds, [illegible] seeds, mangoes, oils, borax, [illegible] fluid, plank powder and dyeing roots, empty tins, empty drums and cases, etc.

AUCTION SALE of wood cuttings, Empty Paint and Oil Cans and Drums, Scrap Iron and Two Cable Chain Lengths.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell Public Auction on THURSDAY the 18th October, 1917, at 3 p.m. at the B.I.S.N. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A large quantity of dead and jungle wood and teakwood scantlings, empty packing cases, old paint and oil drums, empty paint drums, old cable chain, scrap iron and [illegible] old cable chain, condemned iron boat tanks, carpets, etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 12th October, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion: every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 5 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 for insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

H. F. VULCANIZING SPECIALITIES, such as Workshop and Portable Vulcanizers, Appliances, Tools, Materials, Parts, etc. Big stock EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 994—13

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDOO EXPERT in English Correspondence with knowledge of Gujrati Accounts Apply Box No. 280 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 211

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK with good knowledge of English. Pay Rs. 25. Apply to ROYAL BOOK AGENCY, Bombay 7. 225

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A BILL COLLECTOR for a European firm. Salary Rs. 30. Security essential. Apply Box No. 284, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 226

WANTED—ENGINEER with a 2nd Class Home Trade Certificate for small Coasting Vessel Apply NORMAN STEWART & CO., 4, Bankshall Street, CALCUTTA. 207

REQUIRED—An expert GEOLOGIST to explore the whole State and to report on future possibilities. Apply with terms and photographs before the 1st of December to THE SENIOR MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar." 184

WANTED—For the SHIRE HIGHLANDS RAILWAY, NYASALAND, LTD., LIMBE, in BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, a PARSEE LOCOMOTIVE FITTER to take charge of running sheds at out-stations. Salary Rs 135 per month. Three years' agreement, free return passage, free quarters, and medical attendance. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 281 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle." 213

WANTED—M. A as HEAD MASTER for Mangrol High School, wide teaching and controlling experience essential. Pay 125-175 p.m., also other experienced graduate assistant masters pay ranging from 60 to 100 p. m. Only candidates with previous experience need apply with full particulars and testimonials to CHIEF KARBHARI, MANGROL, (Kathiawar). 111

WANTED for Military employment in British East Africa *during the war*, Four qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Salary Rs 200 (Rupees two hundred only) per month with free rations. For further particulars apply with copies of testimonials and Diploma to MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents in India, East African Protectorates, Nicol Road, BOMBAY. 195

WANTED—A CIVIL ENGINEER for the Municipality of Lucknow, with at least 10 years' experience on construction and maintenance of Public Works. The applicant should have obtained either (a) degree at one of the recognized English Engineering Colleges or (b) passed the A.M.I.C.E., examination or (c) obtained a diploma as an Engineer at one of the Indian Engineering Colleges The applications stating age and qualifications of the applicant and the salary required by him should be addressed to the undersigned, accompanied with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) and will be received up to 31st October, 1917. By Order, M. N. MAKHAST, Secretary, Municipal Board, Lucknow. 9879

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN EXPERT PIANIST for Cinema Show in Bombay. Apply personally with copies of certificates to the MANAGER, Imperial Cinema. 224

WANTED.—Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest model No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A COMPETENT TYPIST, one knowing shorthand preferred, for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply enclosing copy of testimonials and stating terms to Box No. 275, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 187

WANTED—MASTER (Indian) for a small Coasting vessel under 200 tons gross register, with Home Trade-Master's Certificate. Apply NORMAN STEWART & Co., 4, Bankshall Street, CALCUTTA. 206

WANTED for a Native State an experienced L.M.S. or M.B.; B.S. LADY DOCTOR, strong in midwifery. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 p.m. with free quarters. Should apply with testimonials to Box No. 287, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 240

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SHORTHAND MALE TYPIST, knowing English Accountancy and general office work. Only experienced hands need apply in their own handwriting with testimonials and pay required to MANGALDAS CHIMANLAL & Co., 88, Appolo Street. 229

WANTED for a large up-country Mill in healthy Station MACHINERY ERECTOR and two good LINE LEVELLER JOBBERS. Good prospects for efficient men. Apply enclosing copies of certificates and stating terms, previous experience, etc. to Box No. 286, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 232

WANTED—An experienced ELECTRIC LIFT ATTENDANT for Colaba War Hospital, only men capable of looking after the electric gear need apply, pay according to capabilities. Apply with copies of testimonials and pay required to the ASST. COMDG. ROYAL ENGINEER, Marine Lines, Bombay. 237

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A very influential Managing Clerk of over 20 years' experience desires EMPLOYMENT in a well-established Solicitor's firm. Apply Box No. 285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 227

WANTED

WANTED—OLD COPIES of "Chronicle", "Times", and "Jame" at Rs. 4-8 a maund (28 lbs.) SWADESHI STORES, Times Building. 228

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 1,500, hard cash, will repay in easy monthly instalments and pass a bond for Rs. 2,500 towards interest and capital. Apply to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 24

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED to purchase or acquire on a long lease a BANGALOW with a large compound in, or near Bombay for the purpose of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium and open air school, etc. Apply with full particulars to the Joint Hon. SECRETARIES & TREASURERS, King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street, Bombay. 62

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Smart U. H. L. GOLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPE WRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53 Medows Street, Fort. 977

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

ROLLER SKINS.—Special quotations for Best quality Roller Skins, Natural Color, size 26in.x22in. Rs. 47 dozen. 24in.x22in. Rs. 46 dozen. 24in.x20in. Rs. 44 dozen, 22in.x19in. Rs. 42 dozen. Order early from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpadi, Madras. 233

FOR SALE—One American manufactured MERRY GO ROUND in working order. Complete outfit with tent, organ, Steam Boiler and Engine, lights and necessary tools, etc., original Price Rs. 15,000 (fifteen thousand) offers invited. NARAYANDAS PAHLAJRAI, Munsukhani Lane, Hyderabad Sind. 238

MOROCCO and SOLE LEATHERS.—Morocco in any shade of color, finest quality annas twelve per square foot. Waxed bark sole-leather, waterproof and reliable Rs. 1.4lb. in sides, Rs. 1.8lb. half Butts, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 236

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BRASS EYELETS Nos. 24, 26 and 28. Apply for particulars to H. DEVIS & CO., Post Box No. 29, Cawnpore. 9993

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gents. Stout Tan or Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoe; Handsewn Stout Soles, Medium round toes, leather lines, ditto in Gibson Derby Style, sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 6-8, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 235

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gents. Stout Tan or Black Calf Brogued Oxford Shoe Handsewn Stout soles, medium round Toes leather lines, sizes 6 to 10 in stock made from the raw hide to the finished shoe in our Tannery and Factory. Price Rs. 7-8 from SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 234

FOR SALE—WATER HEATER 6' by 3½' English shaftings 22' by 6½" Averys and Williams scales. Rope pulleys of 2 to 6 grooved 24" by 7" to 48" by 13½" John Greenhalughs Willows. Gunmetaled Valve Boxes, for Bailing press, Distributing Relieving, Starting, etc., for Engine pumps delivery suction, etc., slightly used. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road 153

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—TO HINDUS ONLY,—FLATS on the Hughes Road, Chowpaty.—Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR. 212

TO BE LET—Flats 263-265, on Moreland Road, with latest sanitary principles in new building. Rent from Rs. 45 upward. Apply WITHIN. 152

PUBLIC NOTICES:

MCKENZIES' SAW MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
McKENZIE & Co.,
231 Managing Agents.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

RE: GOA LOTTERY OF SANTA CASA DA MISERICORDIA DE GOA.

OUR clients, Messrs. AMRATLAL LAKHMIDAS, of Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay, have been authorised by the Santa Casa da Misericordia de Goa to sell their Lottery tickets as their Sole Agents in British India from the 1st day of November, 1917, and our clients are authorised to make this announcement to the public.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1917.
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for Messrs. Amratlal Lakhmidas.
164

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT 1916,

Re: The firm of POLACEK and COLLEY formerly carrying on business of and at the Carlton Hotel, situated at Outram Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

RE: THE CARLTON HOTEL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the above concerns are in liquidation under the Enemy Trading Act, 1916, and that the said Hotel has been sold with the good will with effect from 1st February, 1917. The liabilities of the said Hotel and of the said firm of Polacek and Colley as at 31st January, 1917, will be paid by Mr. P. S. Mellor, Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay, Canada Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay. Creditors of the above concerns are therefore hereby required on or before the 8th day of November, 1917, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the said Liquidator and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are in person, or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said claims on such dates and at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof such claims will be excluded from the liquidation. Claims which may have already been submitted to the undersigned either as Liquidator, or Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, or Custodian of Enemy Property or to Mr. Ardeshir Manekji Sethna on the undersigned's behalf will not be considered in the liquidation unless they are submitted again in accordance with this notice.

2. The liquidation extends only to the liabilities of the said firm of Polacek and Colley and the said Carlton Hotel as at 31st January 1917 and is not concerned in any way with the personal debts or liabilities of any or all of its late proprietors or members, viz., Mr. Camillo Karl Polacek, Mrs. Charlotte Polacek and Mr. Leo St. John Colley. Claims against the last named three persons, except in so far as such claims relate directly to the business of the Carlton Hotel and the said firm of Polacek and Colley, will not be received by the said Liquidator.

3. The attention of all persons or firms having claims against the above named Carlton Hotel as such and the firm of Polacek and Colley as at 31st January 1917 is invited to clauses 14 to 23 and 25 and 26 of the Enemy Trading (Winding up) order, 1916, which was published under Notification No. 6200-W-II, dated the 22nd July 1916, of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, at pages 998 to 1000 of Part 1 of the Gazette of India of the same date and republished under Bombay Government Notification No. 7357, dated 26th July 1916 at pages 1644, et seq. of the Bombay Government Gazette, Part 1 of 3rd August, 1916.

P. S. MELLOR,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bombay.
Canada Building,
Home Street, Fort, Bombay.
5th October, 1917. 163

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD.

LONDON. CALCUTTA. BOMBAY.

ENGINEERS AND LAUNCH BUILDERS.
NOTICE.

IN order to deal more effectively with our business in the Bombay Presidency, we have this day OPENED a LOCAL OFFICE, the address of which is as under. All enquiries sent to this address will be dealt with expeditiously.

PYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD.,
Suite No. 19,
56, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

Dated 1st October, 1917.
P. O. Box No. 375, Bombay.
Telegrams: PORCUPINE, BOMBAY.
222

DHAR STATE WAR FETE LOTTERY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

AS DHAR STATE WAR FETE LOTTERY has been POSTPONED to the middle of November, the Drawing will take place on the 30th November, 1917, and subsequent days. All Counterfoils of tickets with the sale proceeds should reach the Honorary Treasurer at Dhar, before the 15th of November, 1917, as directed by Mr. P. N. Banerji, the Dewan, Dhar State, in his notice dated the 17th September, 1917. And the public should know that Messrs. A. F. Martin and Co., Girgaon Road, Bombay No. 2, are appointed Sole Agents to sell the tickets for Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Rangoon, Sind, Baluchistan, Quetta, Lahore, Lucknow and Allahabad. If the public intend to buy tickets, they should not lose the opportunity to take the advantage of this Lottery and should buy from Messrs. A. F. MARTIN & Co. or SUB-AGENTS, as the Drawing is coming near.

MOTILAL D. MEHTA,
The Honorary Chief Agent,
The Dhar State War Fete Lottery.
72

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BURJORDJI BAMONJI MADAN, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use trust lien, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise however are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 147 Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and if there be any the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Kamatipura 4th Street, without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 68 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3760-3761, New Nos. 10459-10460, Old Survey Nos. 3338, 1/3339 and New Survey Nos. 6063-6064 assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E ward Nos. 1330, 1331 and Street Nos. 51-53 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Shah Hiralal Vijbhukhandas, on or towards the West by the property of Orah Abdullah Ebrahimji, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 4th Street.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Solicitor, of the Purchaser.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1917.
239

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai FATMABAI, widow of SHAIKH HAROON GULAM KASSU, MAHOMED MIYA SHAIKH HARUN and AMINABAI SHAIKH HARUN, the last two being minors by their mother and natural guardian the said Fatmabai have contracted to sell and assign the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the building Messuage tenement and hereditaments standing thereon, situate at Belveder Hill Road, containing by admeasurement 97½ square yards or thereabouts which said premises are situate within the registration sub-district of Bombay, and registered along with the other pieces of land under Collector's Old No. 19 and 19, Collectors New No. 16245 and 16246, Old. Survey No. 565 and New Survey No. 3597 and assessed under Ward No. 5646 and Street No. 11, and bounded as follows:—On the East, North and West by the property of Dwarkadas Gordhandas and on the South by Municipal passage.

PANDIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1917.
241

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOS. 573 AND 622 OF 1913.
&
RE. VELJI NARPAL & CO., VASANJI VELJI & CO., & VASANJI PASSU & CO.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees appointed by the High Court of Bombay in Insolvency by order dated 8th day of February, 1914, have declared a fourth dividend of one anna in the rupee to be paid on and from Wednesday, the 17th day of October, 1917, to such creditors of the above-named firms who have proved their claims before the trustees.

NOTICE is also given that such creditors of the above firms or of any of them, who have not yet proved their claims should do so within 14 days from the date hereof, at the Pedhi at Kharak Bazar, Doongry Street, of Seth Tricamdas Cooverji, one of the said Trustees. All claims not proved within the said period will be deemed to have been waived and the estates will be administered without having regard to any such claim.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1917.
JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the Trustees of the Composition Scheme sanctioned by the High Court.
200

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SECOND KOOMBHARWADA STREET.

THIS DAY Friday, the 12th day of October, 1917., at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees Messrs Dhoolaji Dadaji & Co. and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Abdul Kasim Haji Sidick in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indentures of Mortgage and further charge dated respectively the 30th day of July, 1913, and 30th day of April, 1915, the following landed property viz:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that pieces or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of Koombharwada Street in the City and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1945-1946 New No. 9081, Old Survey No. 320 and New Survey No. 5013 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 7667, Street No. 206, 208 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Raja Aja, on or towards the East by Koombharwada Street, on or towards the South by the property of temple of Ramji Gela and on or towards the West by a sweeper's gully.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th October, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOUSE PACKED
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY!!
GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER!!!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
GAIETY THEATRE,
PALACE OF VARIETIES
The
GAIETY REVUE COY.
presents
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
OUR
GREAT REVUE SERIAL
THE BANG GIRLS ON TOUR.
with such stage and scenic effects never yet attempted on any INDIAN stage.
SEE
THE REALISTIC SHIPWRECK
of the
S. S. PRISCILLA.
SEE HOW
A BRITISH SUBMARINE
rescues
THE BANG GIRLS.
NOT IN PICTURES
but actually mounted and enacted on the stage.
SEE THE NAVAL PATRIOTIC FINALE
THE STAGE COVERED WITH RAGING WATER.
A MINOR ITEM
"Another little WINK would NOT do us any harm"

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
A wonderful 4-reel masterpiece
CRIME and its PENALTY
featuring
"BETTY" THE CHIMPANZEE
AND
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in a two-reel side-splitting and rib-cracking comic creation
A TORNADO OF FU...
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7-0, 8-45, 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30.
Maurice E. Bandman & Wolseley Charles present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
In a season of Popular Musical Plays.
TO-NIGHT—Friday, 12th October
The Delightful Operetta
"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"
Saturday, 13th October
The well-known Hippodrome Revue
"SHELL OUT"
SUNDAY, 14th October.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND"
Monday, October 15th.
"THE BELLE OF BOND STREET."
Tuesday & Wednesday 16th & 17th Oct.
THE GIRL BEHIND THE COUNTER.
For the first time in Bombay,
Thursday, October 18th.
BEAUTIES & VARIETIES.
Friday, October 19th.
THE GIRL IN THE TAXI.
Saturday, October 20th.
"THE DAIRYMAIDS"
Prices as usual. Plan at Rose & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.
TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.
LONDON'S FINEST WAR PLAY:—
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
"A rapturous reception. . . The Howitt-Phillips Company made the greatest hit of their career in India. . . The plot is full of excitement and action. . . Now for the acting. The Company reached their high-water mark"—"TIMES OF INDIA."
The story is about German spies trying to kidnap a British officer while he is on leave and take him on a U-Boat to Germany. He pretends to make love to the woman spy and nearly loses his own sweetheart, but he outwits the Huns and his lover performs a desperate deed of heroism.
NOW RUNNING AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, LONDON.
THE GREATEST SENSATION OF THE YEAR.
TO-MORROW
MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
The Popular Drama:—
"EAST LYNNE"
BOOKING PLAN ALMOST FULL. ONLY A FEW SEATS AVAILABLE.
Seats at the side of the house are as good as those in other positions.
Night Prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.
Matinee Prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 & Ans. 8.
Week days:—11 a.m. till 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Booking at Rose & Co.
Saturday:—till 1 p.m.
NEW POPULAR PICTURES
TO-DAY AT 6-45 P.M. ONLY.
"TRAPPED BY LONDON SHARKS".
"MIXED MATRIMONY"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4
Box seats Rs. 2.

Good News for Sufferers!

If you suffer from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility there is no need for despair now, even though you may have tried many remedies without success. Erectrus will save you; it is the most wonderful cure for these diseases yet discovered; it simply *cannot* fail because the underlying principle is scientific and infallible.

Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" is one of the wonders of medical science and Erectrus is the practical application of this principle—that is why it is superseding all other remedies and earning high praise from all quarters. The price of an Erectrus outright is Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) very small compared with the health value. Our Descriptive Booklet which describes the treatment fully, will be sent Post Free on request. Write now, in case you forget, to ERECTRUS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA, (India).

Erectrus

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra.
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE PRESENTS THE SUPER SENSATIONAL SERIAL

To-night AT 6-30 p.m.

Featuring PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE

"THE IRON CLAW" "THE IRON CLAW" "THE IRON CLAW"

Featuring PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE PEARL WHITE

The Supreme achievement in the field of Sensational Serials

PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE, SHELDON LEWIS

THE "EXPLOITS OF ELAINE" TRIO

"THE LAUGHING MASK!"

WHAT IS HE?

The most remarkable versatile daring genius of adventure ever seen in a film

TWO STARTLING EPISODES THIS WEEK } "THE VENGEANCE OF LEHAR" "THE HOUSE OF UNHAPPINESS"

THIS WONDERFUL FILM COMMENCES THIS WEEK

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY At 6-30

POPULAR PRICES Rs. 2, 1. AND ANNAS 8, 4.

A LIBERAL REWARD

has been offered by Mr. KUTT HARDY for the capture of the Mysterious Criminal

"FILIBUS"

WILL *YOU* CAPTURE HIM?

TRY IF YOU CAN.

KUTT HARDY not only failed but was himself arrested by the Police as *"FILIBUS."*

"FILIBUS" OUTWITS THE GENIUS OF

SHERLOCK HOLMES

See this most absorbing and "never-like-this before" Detective Film to-night and let us know if you could have enjoyed better.

WAIT FOR

JULE'S VERNE'S

20,000 leagues under the sea

THRILLING!

Beyond your wildest dreams commencing Sat. Oct. 13th

Note.—Popular prices in spite of 105 min. extraordinary attraction.

OLYMPIA

SANDHURST ROAD (West)

(N.A.B.)

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

LAMINGTON ROAD

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

"PATRIA"

"PATRIA"

"PATRIA"

The most sensational picture ever shown by us.

A romance of Preparedness,

FEATURING

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

Known throughout the world as the best dressed woman in America.

A divine dancer, a perfect swimmer and a fine actress all combined in one.

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST

"SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA"

Another Combitone Travel.

"DEVIL'S GROTTO"

Coloured Fantasy.

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Mrs. Vernon Castle as Patria Channing in PATRIA International Serial

---

She has just one day more to play her nefarious role of a heartless villainous, sweet, beautiful temptress of men.

The bewitching Helen Santiago—dreadful, desperate masked beauty of the "House of Oblivion"—playing the role of the heroine in—

"THE GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY"

has been the Subject of heated criticism and unstinted admiration during the last week,

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNY ROAD.)

You will miss a lot if you fail to catch a glimpse of this wonderful woman in the last four Shows to-day.

AMUSEMENTS

ANOTHER GREAT SUPER-EXCLUSIVE

"IVAN THE TERRIBLE"

From the Greatest of all Russian Operas

FIRST SHOWN BEFORE

THE LATE CZAR OF RUSSIA

At the Imperial Opera House, Petrograd.

LAST T REE PERFORMANCES TO-DAY

THE EMPIRE

A PAGE FROM HISTORY OF OUR RUSSIAN ALLY

"IVAN THE TERRIBLE"

In 5 Reels—6,000 Feet.

DEPICTING

THE BARBARIC SPLENDOURS OF MEDIAEVAL RUSSIA!

There never was a film more certain to draw the public than the marvellous Cines version of the World-famous Russian Historical Opera, "Ivan the Terrible."

A Gorgeous Classic Spectacle. Glorious Pageantry, Unique Russian Settings and Costumes. An Absolutely Novelty. The first film of the kind ever attempted.

Of First rate Topical Interest. Everybody wants to learn more of Russia, our great Ally, and of her wonderfully Romantic History.

Watch for the great Russian Dances by the Royal Ballet from the Imperial Theatre of Petrograd.

"IVAN THE TERRIBLE"—The film that has made the whole world gasp with wonder; the film that has made every body's heart pulsate with new energy; the film that will make you wonder and talk with the rest of the world.

"IVAN THE TERRIBLE"—Unfolds a page of wild Romance in the history of Russia, depicting in vivid colours the Romance and the Tragedy of Court Life in Mediæval Russia, clothed in the Grandeur, Glory and the Mystery of semi-barbaric sovereignty.

"IVAN THE TERRIBLE"—The most thrillingly realistic film play ever screended! Tells of the outstanding events in the wild life of the terrible Czar, with the cruel and unforget table personality withal a man of real genius, to whom moments of real greatness and nobility were not denied.

"IVAN THE TERRIBLE"—A Cines Masterpiece an absolute triumph for SIGNOR NOVELLI.

THE HERO OF QUO VADIS

SIGNOR NOVELLI

is absolutely at his best in his role of the great Czar, who marched through life as a Conqueror of all men, women and Empires.

"IVAN THE TERRIBLE."—Is unique for the impressive scenes of Russia, for its brilliant scenic and spectacular effects, the like of which have never yet been shown on the screen.

ALSO SEVERAL OTHER FILMS.

ARE YOU FOLLOWING

THE GREATEST SERIAL ON EARTH??

"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"

DON'T FORGET

IT-STARTS-TO-DAY

AT THE EUROPEAN CINEMA

ELDORADO

LAMINGTON ROAD (North).

It baffles description—every inch a thrill, sensation. The Voice on the Wire, is the mightiest mystery serial ever screened in India, the world-famed Detective, Ben Wilson, being the hero. But if Ben Wilson is the shrewdest detective why is he baffled?? And by whom??? And what is the object?? We simply ask you—

WHAT DID HAPPEN 7 YEARS AGO IN PARIS ???

WHO IS THE VOICE ON THE WIRE ???

WHO IS RED WARREN ??

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF SEN-SI-Y .U ??

Make it a duty to see the answer on the screen. Remember our motto, when we, Proprietors of the Eldorado Cinema insist on you coming, we are sure of giving you a full satisfaction, Come and judge.

Look out for a startling anouucement on Saturday.

TIME—7-0, 8-45 & 10-15.

USUAL, HALF PRICE.

Just Received

ODOL

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS V. P. P.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

HORNBY ROW.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The monsoon is very weak. Rainfall has been limited to a few falls in Burma and Central Provinces only. Appreciable amount being one and half inches at Akola.

Forecast:—No large change.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA

Bombay, 10th Oct. 1917

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.859 Inch
Temperature of Air	80.0 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.5
Dew Point	73.9
Relative humidity of Air	0.819
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.6
Maximum temperature of Air	84.8 "
Minimum do.	75.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.E.E.WNW.
Movement of Wind do do	111 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	13.29 "
Do. do year	96.94 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 11th Oct.	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in
Thur.	11	m 8 37	25 3	11	m 1 45	19 11
		8 54a	24 5		2 5la	19 0
F.	12	m 9 13	25 8	12	e 2 22	19 7
		9 34a	25 4		3 19a	18 8
	13	m 9 44	26 1	13	m 3 13	19 1
		10 8a	25 8		3 40a	17 5
Sun.	14	a 10 10	26 5	14	m 3 51	18 8
		10 40	27 0		4 14a	16 9
Mon.	15	m 10 38	26 9	15	m 4 28	18 4
		11 12-	27 8		4 43a	16 2
Tue.	16	" 11 7	26 11	16	5 1.a	15 8
		11 45a	28 1			
Wed.	17	" 11 37	26 11	17	m 5 59	18 3
					5 42a	15 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week—

Oct	Sunrise	Sunset
11 (Thursday)	6h. 31m.	6h. 21m
12 (Friday)	6h. 30m.	6h. 20m
13 (Saturday)	6h. 32m.	6h. 19m.
14 (Sunday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 18m.
15 (Monday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17m
16 (Tuesday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17m
17 (Wednesday)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	6	3	44.3 a.m
New Moon	13	8	11.0 a.m
First Quarter	23	8	7.10 p.m
Full Moon	30	1	49.2 a.m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 11th October, 1917 was 30.004 inches. Temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th October, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect; night temperature is in excess in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Akola reports 1.28 in. of rain and Nagpur 0.34 in. Skies are clear in the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Berar and the adjacent districts to the north and east; night temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.12 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in the Central Provinces, the north Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

A few showers may occur on the Coromandel coast and the southern half of the Deccan and possibly in the Central Provinces and Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, *the 11th of October*, 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do 10th Oct.)	86.8	69.0	53		0.01	
Jask	86.4	71.9	83			—0.02
Muskat						—0.06
Do (10th Oct.)	87.5	78.6	71		0	—0.18
PUNJAB—						
Multan	92.8	67.1	56		18.13	+13.40
Rawalpindi	85.4	53.4	53		20.73	+17.11
Lahore	87.8	60.2	52		26.78	+11.56
Hissar	88.0	61.2	67		29.64	
Ambala	87.9	62.1	61		40.06	+16.52
Delhi	87.3	67.5	55		28.31	+6.73
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.7	67.1	57		38.94	14.23
Mainpuri						
Jhansi	89.9	65.6	56		43.65	+8.66
Cawnpore	86.6	65.7	64		45.34	12.16
Allahabad	87.3	64.5	70		39.35	3.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	97.5	63.2	52		10.28	+8.09
Karachi	90.0	73.4	62		4.24	—1.89
Ajmer	85.5	62.7	72		42.34	+13.38
Jaipore	89.3	64.1	58		46.43	24.03
Kotah	87.4	69.8	70		55.24	+9.96
Mount Abu	72.0	61.4	64		12.69	66.47
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.4	73.3	68		21.32	+7.99
Dwarka	86.3	79.7	88		12.77	—0.98
Veraval	83.0	76.3	89		20.78	+9.72
Rajkot	85.1	69.9	9		30.16	+9.55
Bhavnagar Para	86.8	73.5	10		31.03	+11.81
Surat	89.3	74.3	74		43.57	+13.71
Ahmedabad	86.7	70.0	93		43.07	+14.20
Deesa	89.7	71.4	74	0.04	49.25	+20.64
Keenduch	77.0	70.0	94		39.68	+28.42
Jamboree	82.6	70.1	84	0.02	39.45	+8.64
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.9	69.3	66		55.97	+6.79
Saugor	85.2	67.2	45		50.18	+7.76
Hoshangabad	87.3	73.6	72		54.10	+6.66
Chanda	84.6	74.1	80		52.68	+4.81
Akola	86.9	72.8	83	1.28	52.27	+6.15
Amraoti	88.8	72.5	80	0.01	53.07	—6.18
Nagpur	84.7	74.6	78	0.34	48.40	4.44
Chanda	89.7	76.6	83		61.66	+3.39
Waipur	87.7	72.5	73		62.34	+17.39
BOMBAY—						
Bombay	84.8	76.4	86		91.58	+24.77
Ratnagiri	83.5	73.5	76		70.45	+20.81
Marmugao	85.8	73.1	10		99.69	+9.76
Karwar	85.0	70.3	94		129.11	+11.17
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.6	71.6	89		46.55	—8.43
Ahmednagar	87.0	68.9	80	0.12	30.24	+1.25
Poona	86.6	67.3	81		37.75	—4.36
Sholapur	90.3	72.7	79		19.84	—4.49
Bijapur	86.7	71.4	77		20.48	+4.27
Belgaum	81.9	69.8	10		35.33	—5.03
Aurangabad	81.1	70.4	89		35.68	+8.09
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.1	73.7	79		53.45	+16.66
Hyderabad	89.4	70.6	72		22.39	—2.93
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.3	74.2	78		132.14	+10.93
Calicut	84.0	75.7	88		84.74	—7.14
Cocanada	86.7	74.9	10		78.62	—2.23
Colombo	86.2	76.5	92	0.02	92.63	—1.51
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE)—						
Masulipatam	90.4	77.2	83		40.60	+15.45
Cuddapah	92.6	73.9	68		18.61	+6.37
Nellore	97.0	80.4	79		17.22	+4.16
Madras	92.5	78.2	79		24.07	+5.35
Bangalore	84.3	67.5	78	0	22.71	+4.13
Coimbatore	89	70.4	82	0.06	6.31	—1.14
Trichinopoly	95.5	76.3	66		20.01	6.72
Negapatam	90.2	7.8	80	0.20	?	?

HAVE YOU REALLY GOT DYSPEPSIA?

THE MAGNESIA TEST.

Physicians say that there are comparatively few cases of true dyspepsia, the majority of the people who complain of this justly dreaded ailment being merely victims of excessive acidity of the stomach. Now there is a simple test whereby anyone can tell whether the pain experienced after eating is due to excessive acidity or to real dyspepsia. Obtain from the chemist some pure *bisurated* magnesia and immediately after your next meal take half a teaspoonful of this in a little water. If, as is more than likely, the symptoms which now distress you, such as heartburn, flatulence, flushed face and an uncomfortable feeling of fulness, are due to acidity you will benefit considerably from the use of *bisurated* magnesia because it instantly neutralises the dangerous acid and also prevents all possibility of food fermenting in the stomach. On the other hand, should no benefit follow the use of *bisurated* magnesia, it may be assumed that there is some derangement of the stomach or digestive organs requiring a physician's personal attention. But give the *bisurated* magnesia a good trial first, taking care, of course, that you get genuine *bisurated* magnesia, and you will probably find that its remarkable antacid properties will safeguard you against all unpleasantness and discomfort after eating.

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A trial is earnestly solicited.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 10th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" Sales of East Indian	200
" Imports	
Mid. Americans spot traddig value	20.07
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	32.02
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Jan.	26.32
Mar.	26.32
May	26.37
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	25 65
March	25.85

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 10th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	
January	19.34
February	19.05
March	
April	18.75
May	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct 10th.

New Contracts.

January	19.06
February	18.91
March	18.76
April	18.61
May	18.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 10th.

New Contracts.

Months.	
January	27.20
February	27.20
March	27.20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool. Oct 10th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.98
" Fully Good	17.23
" Fine	17.46
" No 1 Oomra Good	18 68
" " Fully Good	18 93
" " Fine	19.10
" Broach Good	19 91
" Fully Good	20 12
" Fine	20 30
" Scinde Good	16.98
" Fully Good	17 23
" Fine	17.46

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	52,000
Futures at New York Jan.	26.45
" Mar.	26.48
" May.	26.53
Spot Cotton at New York	27.95
" at New Orleans.	26.63
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	25 62
" Mar.	25.78

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct 9th

Bar Silver Spot	45 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Buyers holding back	Dull
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 6th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 mvst	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bill- 6 m/st	4 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	50
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½
Government Securities 3 %	66½
Bk. on London at Paris	Francs 27.52

WAR LOANS

London, Oct. 9th

5½ % 1929—1947	£85½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100½
5% New	5

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Oct 9th

SAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Feruseporo usual Bold per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	595
Rapeseed Feroz-po-e Ordinary Aug-Sept.	580
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Sept.-Oct. Buyers	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	560

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton delv -Oct.	600
Linseed small grain Sept.-Oct	590
Linseed Calcutta Sept Oct. Value	590

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B Nominal	£110
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR

New Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Sellers	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Oct.-No Sellers	22/3

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard C.. Oct.-Nov Value	3/1
Plantation Fine .. Spot Paid	2 8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Oct. 11.

This morning the bazaar quotation for Good Broach April was Rs. 448. The Liverpool and New York cables of yesterday has not been received. The Marwadi bazaar opened easier (on a rumour that New York closed yesterday 87 points lower) and Good Broach was quoted Rs. 442. The market remained quiet but steady at about Rs. 441/42 until Colaba and only a small business was done. At Colaba transactions in Good Broach were reported at Rs. 4.39 Association terms, and in Fully Good Bengal January at Rs. 323 Association terms, also in Fine Khamgaon Akola January at Rs. 420 Association. In the bazaar Good Broach dropped to Rs. 437 and a moderate business was done, the closing price being Rs. 437.

For ready cotton the demand has been moderate and prices were easier in sympathy with the decline in contract rates.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.,

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		437
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	January		435
" Nagpur Kamptl	"	"	432
" Khamgaon Akola	"	"	417
" Khandeish	"	"	392
" Muthia	"	"	374
" Bengal	"	"	347
Fully Good Bengal	"	"	322

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M,

NEW CROP,

Broach good	April	43
Bengal Fully good	January	322

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 11th OCTOBER 1917.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	G.F.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	352	342	331			Ready
H.G. Sind Punjab	361	341	330			"
M.G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				455		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar						"
M.G. Westerns				470		"
H.G. Westerns				420	408	"
M.G. Compta				410	398	"
M.G. Kadi Viramgam				470	456	"
M.G. Dharangadra			475	456		"
M.G. Bagalkot			466	451		"
H.G. Bijapur				437		"
				429		"

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 11th October :—

Cotton	861 bales.
Wheat	17,600 cwts
Linseed	1,966 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	576 "
Castorseed	2,420 "
Rice	16 661 "
Myrabollams	2 755 "
Cottonseed	2,193 "
Mowraseed	53 "
Gram	4,220 "
Jowar	16 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	1,259 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 11th Oct. 1917, at 6 p.m.

Growths	Super Fine fine	Fine	Fully Good Good.	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H.G)	353	343	331	..	Ready
			321	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	352	342	330	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	437	1/25th Apl. 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	465	440	..	Ready
Anthui Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	456	Ready
Bhagalkote(M.G.)	..	..	..	427	Ready
Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	420	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	462	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	418	Ready
Westerns(H.G.)	..	..	..	406	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	465	Ready
	..	..	..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Oct. 11th

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs	as	p.	Rail Delivery Rs.	as	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	43	0	0	6	7	0
" Cawnpore 70-30	42	0	0	6	7	0
" Karachi Bangla	44	0	0	6	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6	10	0	7	0	0
" Cawnpore	6	10	0	7	0	0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7	2	0	7	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	7	0	7	13	0
" Thin	7	5	0	7	11	0
Seelseed, White 85.15	44	0	0	8	4	0
" Gajar 75.25	43	0	0	8	2	0
" Black	36	0	0	8	0	0
" Gajar 50.50	42	0	0	8	0	0
Poppyseed, White	7	3	0	7	11	0
Groundnuts	38	0	0	7	14	0
Cowrasseed	4	8	0	4	12	0

Forward.	Rs.	as.	p
Wheat April-May	6	6	0
Linseed May	8	7	6

BULLION.

The silver market was quiet but steady and a limited business was put through.

Bar Gold 25-12.
Sovereign 15-14-6.
Silver Ready ex-duty 98-9.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-duty 98-11.

EXCHANGE,

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 months' sight Crtdits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 195.
3 months' Sight France Fr. 202½.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs 198½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs 284½.
T. T. on Japan Rs 150.
60 d/st. Japan Rs 140½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

The following are the nominal rates.

5 p.c. War Loan 1929-47
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 p.c.
4 p.c. Conversion Loan 82.
4 p.c. Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ small pieces 69.
3 p.c. small pieces 58.
4 p.c. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 80.
4 p.c. Port Trust Bond long-dated 78.
Municipal long-dated 76.
Municipal short-dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan/July 79.
5 p.c. Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 p.c.
Bank of Bengal 5 p.c.
Bank of Madras 6 p.c.

SHARES.

There were no transactions in the share market to-day as it was the last day of the settlement.

TREASURY BALANCE.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

	Rs.
Sept. 1915	19,37,22,000
Sept. 1916	17,64,63,000
Sept. 1917	20,70,45,000

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"GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., to be Political Agent, Jawhar.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I.C.S., to be Political Agent, Khairpur.

Mr. G. Wiles, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Bhor.

Mr. V. B. Namjoshi to act as Political Agent, Cambay.

Leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, is extended by two months.

The services of Rao Bahadur R. H. Page, Deputy Superintendent of Police, employed under the Director, Criminal Intelligence, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. W. L. B. Souter, C.I.E., Inspector General of Police, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr. J. A. Guider, C.I.E., to act as Inspector-General of Police in addition to his own duties.

The services of Rao Saheb Gangadhar Keshav Deshpande, Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment under the Director of Criminal Intelligence, Simla.

The powers of a magistrate of the Second Class are conferred on the following gentlemen, respectively:—

The Reverend T. Rowan, Mr. Jamsetji Framji Kharas and Mr. A. Panton.

Mr. Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi, on relief, to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Kaira and thereafter to act as Collector of Kaira.

Mr. S. M. Bharucha, Collector of Thana, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., on return from leave, to do duty as Collector of Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay, and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act for the Town and Island of Bombay.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., to be Collector of Thana.

Mr. O. Rothfeld, I.C.S. on return from leave, to be Collector of Sukkur.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Thar Parkar.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., to be a member of the Priority Committee, Bombay.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, I.C.S., Collector of Surat, is granted privilege leave in combination with furlough for six months.

The Reverend C. H. Hemming is appointed Chaplain of Karachi.

The Revered F. R. Gillespy, Chaplain of Karachi, to be Second Chaplain, Karachi.

Assistant Surgeon G. R. DeSouza Flyinto, L. M. and S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Mahableshwar.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Second-Lieutenant Frank Vivart resigns his commission.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant Hope Lionel Cross, V.D., (Supernumerary List), resigns his commission, and is permitted to retain his rank on retirement.

The services of Mr. E. G. L. Laird MacGregor, I.C.S., a Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The combined leave granted to Mr. H. B. Evington, Assistant Engineer, has been extended by one month on medical certificate.

Mr. W. N. Cartland Executive Engineer, and Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, is granted, privilege leave out of India for six weeks.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

There was more doing in jute mill shares to-day, and with a better inquiry rates improved slightly and a fair volume of business was reported. Coal shares accounted for a good many transactions, prices being well maintained in some instances showing a further increase. Industrials were again in strong demand. The section was augmented by another new company of Steel Produce Ltd., shares in which were placed at 3-8 premium. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 25, 25-4; Bhulanbararee 47-8; Bhuskajuri 13-12, 14; Bokaro and Ramgurh 15-12, 16; Borrea 21, 21-4; Burra Dhemo 11-4, 11-8; Burrakur 42, 42-4; Burrangarh 4-6, 4-8; Central Kurkend 36-8, 37; Damagurria 20; Equitable (ord) 50 to 51; Gopalichuck 11, 11-4; Jumoni 10-6, 10-8; Kalapahari 16, 16-4; New Bearbhoom 54; New Kendah 14-2; New Tetturya 17; Paamsea 6-8, 6-12; Phularitand 9 to 9-12, Raneegunge 41-8, 41-12; Swrsol 10-4, 10-8; Standard 50; Teetulmur 19-12 to 20-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 505 to 512; Anglo-India (ord) 204-8 to 210; Budge Budge (ord) 514, 516; Clive (ord) 219, 217; Fort William 250-8; Howrah (ord) 448, 452, 447; Kamarhatty (ord) 462; Kankarrah (ord) 575; Lawrence (ord) 442; Lansdowne (ord) 220 to 225; New Central (ord) 495 to 500; Northbrook (pref) 111 s.l.; Reliance (ord) 418 to 422; Sooras (ord) 505 to 512; Waverley 9-8, 9-12.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Bonded Warehouse (A) 910, 915 B. Dunbar Cotton (pref) 89 to 92; Howrah Oil 150-8; Kamardhubi Engineering 40, 40-4; Port Shipping 19, 19-4 to 21; Steel produce 3-4 to 4 p; Titaghur Paper (ord) 227 to 235; United Flour 24, 24-4.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-4 to Rs. 68-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-10 to Rs. 69.

WATER POLO AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

In connection with the Water Polo Tournament, promoted by the Calcutta Sports and Swimming Club, two games were played this evening at College Square. The Benares Central Hindu College was defeated by the College Square team by 3 goals to *nil*. The Calcutta Swimming Club was badly beaten by the Ahecritolas Club by 7 goals to *nil*. In justice to the European team, it must be admitted that they played only five men, two of their players failing to turn up.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT

THE IDEAL TONIC FOR CHILDREN

T. DONGRE & Co., Girgaum, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY,

Hindu: 11th Vad of Bhadrapad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 23rd of Zilhai, 1335.
Parsi: 2nd of Ardibest, 1287.
Jewish: 25th of Thisri, 5678.
Sunrise: 6h. 31 min.; Sunset: 6h. 24 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, Oct. 13.

Public meeting of Mahomedans, to ask for release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, Muzaffarbad Hall, (near Grant Road Station), 9-30 p.m., (S.T.).

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 35
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore).	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class).	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

Dep.

Mail Parcels } On days of arrival seven hours after mail steamer is signalled

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure times from Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Dujrat Mails	8 15	21 0
Peshawar 1st Class Express	7 40	21 21

POSTAL NOTICE,

The Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Saturday.

ADDRESS TO YOUNG INDIA SOCIETY.

An address to the Young India Society will be delivered at Santaram's Chawl, Khandewadi, on Saturday at 8 a.m., (S.T.), by Mrs. Annie Bessant. All are cordially invited to attend.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifle, Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchel, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 this evening.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT,

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal B. Setalvad, Inspector Fuller charged Luzman Kondu with the theft of a hand-bag, containing Rs. 69-14-, belonging to Mrs. Alice May Robbins. It appeared from the evidence that Mrs. Robbins got down from a victoria near Messrs. Evans, Fraser's, when the accused was caught red-handed while removing the bag. The accused was convicted and as he had four previous convictions he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Purshottam Kauji, aged about seventy-five, residing at Kalbadevi. It appeared from the evidence that the dead body of the deceased was found floating in the sea at Walkeshwar and was removed to the morgue. The deceased, who had lately become very ill, left home on Wednesday morning to see a doctor opposite. He failed to return home. He was in the habit of going to the Ban Gunga tank for religious purposes. The jury returned verdict that the body of the deceased was found lying in the rocks at Walkeshwar; that there was no evidence to show how the deceased came by his death but the probability was that it was a case of accidental death.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday touching the death of Shahadi, a fireman on board a steamer at present lying in the harbour. It appeared from the evidence that at 9-45 p.m. on Wednesday a thud was heard in No. 6 hold, and the men on board the vessel, on going into the hold, found the deceased lying dead there. It appeared that only one hatch was open. The hold had not been worked and should have been closed. It had been fumigated the day before. No one could say who opened the hatch. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A CASE OF SUICIDE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Ganpat Baburao, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased had been suffering from fever and head-ache for a month. On Wednesday morning his wife left home. He was alone in the room, and when she returned home at noon, she found the door of the room fastened from the inside. On looking in, she noticed the deceased hanging by the neck with a piece of his turban tied round the neck. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

REPORTED THEFT.

Deoraj Kuhanji, a tailor residing at Erskine Road, reports that someone broke into his room and carried away ornaments and cash, valued at Rs. 1070, between 3 and 4 p.m. on Wednesday.

A KOLAR PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

A telegram has been sent to the Viceroy by a public meeting of the Indian community residing on the Kolar Goldfields on the 8th instant, containing a resolution protesting against Home Rule and the release of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ABOUT COMMITTEES.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the first report of the Procedure Rules Committee regarding the question of appointment of special committees for special subjects was adopted.

The Corporation considered the first report of the Procedure Rules Committee reconstituted by Corporation resolution No. 175, dated the 6th April, 1916, regarding the question of appointment of special committees for special subjects. The Committee in the course of their report stated:

"After careful consideration the Committee are of opinion that it is not necessary to make any radical changes in the existing system of references to Committees. As the Corporation are aware, the principle of referring cognate cases to one and the same Committee is now being followed in respect of several Committees. This has resulted in the reduction of the number of Committees during the last few years from over a hundred to 35 only now on the list. All that the Committee therefore consider necessary at this juncture is that the principle which has already been accepted and acted upon be extended. They further recommend that with a view to expediting the disposal of questions under reference and securing greater efficiency the following suggestions may be adopted:—(1) That the principle of referring cognate cases to one and the same Committee, which is followed at present in many cases, should be extended. (2) That when a Committee has come to a decision in a matter, it should not be re-opened for discussion except at the discretion of the Chairman or at the request of at least three members of the Committee and even then only if the Chairman is satisfied as to the necessity for a reconsideration of the matter. (3) That the number of members of a Committee shall not ordinarily be less than 12 nor more than 24, and that the present undesirable practice of constantly appointing additional members to Committees may be stopped. (4) That with a view to avoiding delays in issuing the reports of Committees, it should be laid down that the Secretary should send a copy of the draft report of a Committee to all the members of the Committee simultaneously with a request that it should be returned to him within a week with any minutes that the members may chose to make and that the report should then be issued with a foot-note showing the names of members from whom the draft was not received back within the prescribed time. (5) That the Secretary should append a foot-note to the reports giving the names of members of a Committee who have not attended a single meeting of the Committee at which the questions dealt with in the report were considered.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved that the report be approved and adopted. He said he accepted the recommendations as a partial solution of the problem. Since his suggestion two years ago, the number of Committees had been reduced from 50 to 32, but there was room still for co-ordinating the work of several Committees and he suggested among other things that they should have an extra day for their Committee meetings so that they could put through a greater amount of work and both efficiency and dispatch of work could be obtained. The London County Council which administered the municipal affairs of a much larger area than Bombay had only nineteen Committees and the Calcutta Corporation had only eight. He would like to have twenty-four Committees for the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar seconded the proposition.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia was against increasing the number of Committee days. He said members of this Corporation were busy men and did hard work for the good of the city and there was no need for having an extra day for Committee work. He objected to the adoption of the second recommendation made by the Procedure Rules Committee. He said it should not be left to the entire discretion of the Chairman whether a matter in which a Committee had come to a decision should or should not be re-opened for discussion, and it should be made binding on the Chairman to do so at the request of three members of the Committee. He also objected to the third and fourth recommendations made by the procedure Rules Committee. The London County Council had only nineteen Committees but the Council was divided into thirty-three Borough Councils. He moved as an amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration especially of the second, third and fourth recommendations.

Mr. R. B. Mantri agreed with Dr. Sukhia that the report should be sent back to the Committee.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla did not think the recommendations were comprehensive enough to deal adequately with the situation but he however believed that it was a genuine effort to do something towards the solution of the problem and he had no doubt that the recommendations would achieve this object. In the larger interests of the Corporation it was necessary to invest the Chairman of Committees with the discretionary power whether or not to allow a matter to be re-opened for discussion. Besides these Committees were merely recommending Committees and it was the Corporation that finally decided questions, and if it were found that a particular question required reconsideration it could be referred back to the Committees. He asked the Corporation to accept the Committee's report.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir supported the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment was lost.

The original proposition was [illegible]

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends, and in particular to two gentlemen at Chicacole, namely, Messrs. A. Narasinga Rao Pantulu and Jenneti Viswanadha Sastry, I hope they will get cured also.....

Thanking you for your able treatment,

Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,

BENARES CITY.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to lose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hair and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, the rough antiseptic, germ-killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents:—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 155, (Dept. C. I.) Jooma Musjid
MARKET, BOMBAY.

Do you wish to know what the ANNAPURNA COOKER has done for the kitchen?

Write a card to:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
Near Cinema, Girgaum,
BOMBAY.

NO MORE THIN PEOPLE.

HOW ANY THIN MAN OR WOMAN CAN PUT ON NEW FLESH, AND GROW POSITIVELY FAT IF THEY LIKE.

Out of the many and varied methods advocated for the production of flesh, development of the arms, neck and bust, the filling up of hollows and the rounding off of unnatural angles to gracefully artistic lines, there is one formula which we feel really justified in specially recommending to our readers. It is a simple prescription, and, judging by the reports of those who have tried it, must be invaluable to those who are excessively thin, and who feel conscious of their appearance. We understand this formula is also unequalled in cases of catarrh, dyspepsia and nervousness, which appear to be very prevalent among those who carry little flesh. There is no proof like that of a personal test, and therefore every thin man or woman who is desirous of gaining weight, and at the same time improving the health, and especially those ladies who wish to improve the appearance, of their arms, neck and bust, should get their chemist to put up this simple prescription, which consists of ½ oz. Tincture Cardamoms Compound, B.P., 2 ozs. Salrado Compound, 3 ozs. Elixir Simplex, and enough water to fill an 8 oz. bottle. Any chemist will prepare it for you in a few minutes, and by regularly taking one or two table-spoonfuls about twenty minutes before each meal, a surprising transformation will follow. No harmful drugs are used in this preparation, and it cannot injure or upset the most delicate stomach; in fact, it strengthens the stomach, and is an unequalled tonic and invigorator. Considering the truly remarkable flesh-building and tonic properties of this prescription, it is not surprising to learn that most chemists have experienced such a great demand for it that they now keep a quantity put up ready for use under the name of Salrado Tonic.

CAUTION: Although this treatment will be found an unequalled remedy for catarrh, dyspepsia, nervousness and that tired, run-down feeling, it should not, owing to its great flesh-producing properties, be taken by those who do not wish to put on weight.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION.

MRS. BESANT'S ADDRESS.

AN AWAKENED NATION.

Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture yesterday at Shantaram's "wadi", Mugbhat Lane, Bombay, on "The Present Political Situation." The "wadi" was crowded to its utmost capacity and many others were left out as it was impossible to get admission. Mr. S. R. Bomanji presided.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, in proposing Mr.. S. R. Bomanji to the chair, said that in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, President of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, it was his (the speaker's) proud privilege as Vice-Preisdent to welcome Mrs. Besant to the meeting. No words could adequately express their joy at the release of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia, and their gratitude for what Mrs. Besant had done and suffered for India.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji then took the chair and addressing the meeting, said:—

Mrs. Besant's re-entry into public life had rejuvenated the national life of the country.. It was not only a proud moment for Bombay that they had this great opportunity of having her as a guest, and of testifying to the deep affection and admiration in which they held Mrs. Besant, but the country at large had shown and was showing in increasing degree that it had renewed its patriotic faith and inspiration at the great altar of service and sacrifice which she had kindled. It was not too much to say that by her indomitable and heroic devotion to the great and sacred cause of Indian emancipation, she had at last succeeded in definitely and practically starting the people

AN AWAKENED NATION.

In the course of her lecture, Mrs. Besant said that the real value of a meeting like this was the fact of the meeting itself. When thousands upon thousands of people gathered together in a great city like Bombay, when they saw not only men usually interested in politics but a large number of Indian ladies gathered there, when they found that men and women of every caste and of every community gathered together in their thousands in order to maintain Home Rule for India, they began to realise that the nation was awake, and that what the nation demanded must inevitably be done. At this meeting she proposed to place before them only the broad outlines of their present political position. The first point was the awakening of Asia as a whole. They had before them the rise of that great military power of Japan, then of the vast republic of China; then they had towards the west the republic of Russia which until lately was a tyranny—and Russia in Asia was bound to play a very great part in Asian trade—then they had the Persian Empire with Russia on the one side and Great Britain on the other as two spheres of influence; then they had nearer to their borders the Amir of Afghanistan, a sovereign powerful and warlike; all awake. When they had countries in all the directions of Indian borders awakened from their sleep of centuries, they too began to feel self-conscious. They could not ignore that in understanding the Indian position. They could not forget that they were surrounded by other nations, ambitious and eager, thinking of their own position, and they must recognise that India had to become a great military power if Great Britain was in any way to hold her own among the awakened population of Asia. There was no sea surrounding the frontiers of India and the mountains were capable of being pierced through. All the invasions of India had come from Baluchistan and over the Himalayan mountains and the result of that was that in looking forward they must recognise the changed position of India and of Britain in India. If as they hoped and prayed Great Britain and India where to join hands together to live and work and grow together, if the spirituality of India was to permeate the materialism of the West, if India was to play her part in the new civilisation after the war, then England and India must remain together. India was too weak to stand alone even if she desired it; England was too small to stand alone even if she desired it. Both were necessary to each other. Then the second great change in the political situation of the country was the awakening of the womanhood of India. For many reasons the womanhood of India had sunk into the background but they were now coming forward. They knew that South Africa had heard voices of Indian women pleading with men. They had seen Mrs. Gandhi gone to jail with her martyred husband in defence of the sanctity of Indian marriage and the dignity of Indian motherland. Who was it, the lecturer asked, who won the abolition of the indenture system? It was the women of India who got rid of indenture, not the men. It was their deputation to the Viceroy that set the seal on the grave of the buried indenture system. Indian women had now risen in defence of Home Rule and those future free citizens of India would owe their freedom to their mothers as much as to their fathers.

The third great political change was the coming of the great merchant class into active political life. They had come because they knew that they (the political party) were fighting for their cause, because they knew that Home Rule spelled the end of dominance of the English in matters of trade and commerce. They would never have their trade and commerce secure unless they had financial autonomy, unless they had control of the budget, unless they could levy taxes and use the money in the way they judged to be the best. If they would grasp that position as a whole, said Mrs. Besant, then they would come to the later story, the great change in their policy. Their practice of asking for piecemeal reforms had given way to the demand for Home Rule. For when they got Home Rule they could settle their troubles for themselves. They shall then be able to abolish coercive legislation and unfair preference given to foreigners on their own soil. Home Rule covered everything. India wanted self-government; India wanted to be master in her own country, India wanted to use Indian resources for her own needs and India wanted to maintain her dignity as freemen..

In conclusion Mrs. Besant said that in the rough speech of hers she had not been able to place fuller details before them but she hoped to come again in January when she would be able after the Congress, as President of the Congress, to work among them in the political work through the whole of next year. She therefore asked them to think over the few facts and work the way out to the inevitable ending. They would then see India free from shore to shore. They would acknowledge the supremacy of the Crown, for they love their King-Emperor, but they would ask to stand as a free commonwealth with Britain as their sister and not as their master, and with Home Rule in the land.

Mr. B. G. Tilak, proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that their work

Photo By Gurudas and Co.

Mrs. Besant at Shantaram Wadi.

of India along the straight path that loads to Home Rule—to all that made for the dignity and the well-being of national life. That was a road from which there was no turning back, once a nation had consciously embarked upon it. If he could say one thing with all the force of his innermost conviction, and in the light of the experience of his fellow-countrymen in every part of the country to-day, it was this, that India meant to win Home Rule,—and that at no distant date,—and meanwhile the whole force of her national will, sentiment and consciousness would remain concentrated until the goal was won. There would be no peace and no pause in our national life, our public activities and our private prayers, until that great and inevitable consummation had been reached. If this happy augury and rich promise for the future of their race and country had been brought within so measurable a distance, relatively, of realization, the credit and the glory of it were largely Mrs. Besant's. They would best show their appreciation and reverence for her by following in her foot-steps and by moulding their political life in accordance with those unalterable principles of integrity, straightforwardness and patriotism, which she had carried out in her own political work with such signal success and distinction. In honouring her, they were honouring themselves; in endorsing her ideals and her methods they were helping to ensure the ultimate success of the sacred cause of India. Let them all realize, and so act, therefore, that theirs might be the best tribute to Mrs. Besant in the sense of being most worthy of her and most acceptable to her—and that was unflinching devotion to the cause she had made her own—Home Rule for India.

POONA RACES.

HANDICAPS.
EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING,
13TH OCTOBER.

POONA, Oct. 11.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Anthracite 9-12; Carpentia 9-12; Black Walnut 9-11; Waynflete 9-5; Miss Rollestone 9-5; Black Kite 8-12; Fire Finch 8-9; Tollendel 8-6; Verres 8-4; Binfield Grove 8; Premiere 7-10; Hoppner 7-7; Brave Simon 7-4; Comical Corner 7-2; Lady Muriel 6-12.

THE KILDARE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Anthracite 9-9; Joyous Gard 8-13; One 8-9; Wavelets Dupe 8-1; Cyanite 8; Sugar Loaf 7-10; Grave lotte 7-8; Yuan 7.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—

Dunskey 9-12; Margreen 9-10; Gladiator 9-3; Penny Pie 9-1; Dyna 8-11; Partial Eclipse 8-7; Drill Mstress 8-7; Somali 8-5; Watch Tower 8-5; Regal Sally 8-4; Bright Bird 8-3; Decorum 8; Kitty O'Hara 8; Kestrel II 7-12; Second Venture 7-12; Hunyadi 7-12; Sauaterer late Mossy 7-11; Kit Grey Leg 7-4; Adelaide II 7-1; North 7-1; Airman 6-8.

THE SALISBURY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Dunskey 9-12; King's Head 9-8; Servian 9-6; Dollet 9-1; Madrina 8-12; Dyna 8-12; Highfield Lady 8-12; Billy Bawn 8-10; Drill Mistress 8-7; Belliicose 8-6; Motor Wrap 8-5; Regal Sally 8-3; Birthday Clothes 8-2; Kitty O'Hara 8-1; Mintspear 7-11; Fine Trout 7-6; Lucky Queen (late Candescure) 7-1; Arles 6-7.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mi'es.

Ecelsior 9-7; Brimo 9-7; Zuheir 9-1; Longboat 9-; Investment 8-12; Osprey 8-10; Ajmer 8-6; Kaiumers 8-4; Tawdry 8-3; Black Ivory 8-1; Good Luck 7-13; (late Advance) Bluey Lee 7-13; Morning Light 7-10; Full House 7-8; Welcome 7-5, Malayeb 7-3; Maurice 7.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Ace of Hearts 9-7; Investment 9-6; Fury 9-4; Young Majub 9; Bahlool 8-11; Arrow 8-10; Ata Allah 7-12; Crusader 7-8; Saood 7-5; Full Moon 6-12.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Division I. Distance 1 mile.

British 9-4; Major 9-2; Nassau 9-2; Creme de Menthe (late Refusal) 9; Acetine 8-12; Dartmoor 8-12; Young Majub 9; Bahlool 8-11; Arrow 8-10; Ata Allah 7-12; Crusader 7-8; Saood 7-5; Full Moon 6-12.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Division II. Distance 1 mile.

British 9-4; Major 9-2; Nassau 9-2; Creme de Menthe (late Refusal) 9; Acetine 8-12; Dartmoor 8-12; Amir Aswad 8-9; Najdi 8-9; Safi 8-8; Good Morning 8-7; Equator 8-2; Raven 8-2; Balloon 8-2; Ringstead 8-2; Pacific 7-12; Contest 7-11; Victor 7-11; Hudban 7-11; Devildom 7-10; St. Leger 7-10; Paradies 9; Royal Taj 8-10; Tawakul 8-10; Cingalee 8-9; Bill Bailey 8-9; Legislator 8-9; Apollo 8-7; Justice 8-6; Taimoor 8-5; Britannia 8-5; Rage 8-5; The Ally 8-5; Salim 8-5; Royalist 8-4; Gold Field 8-4; Playhouse 8-4; Chatham 8-3; Mercantile 8-2; Viking 8-2; Adil 8.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Division III. Distance 1 mile.

Aurangazeeb 9; Ormuz 8-13; Harrington 8-13; White Day 8-13; Shatra 8-12; Royal Standard 8-11; Panama 8-10; Barjora 8-10; Ever Ready 8-10; Gurkha 8-10; Varlet 8-9; Muckdunia 8-9; Reflection 8-9; Banker 8-8; Palermo 8-7; Tasmania 8-7; Shabash 8-3; Competition 8-3; Resold 8-1; Brayram 7-12.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"SEVEN DAY'S LEAVE."

A great trumph was scored by the Howitt-Phillips Company on Wednesday night with "Seven Days' Leave," the famous war play and one cannot doubt that it will be written down as one of the finest theatrical achievements and most complete successes ever attained by a stock company in Bombay.

From the very rise of the curtain the audience was captivated, and as the thrilling story progressed Mr. Walter Howard, through the mouths of his flesh and blood characters, struck every string on the instrument of human emotion. To each note the house responded, and applause was vociferous.

To us in India "Seven Days' Leave" brings the war home vividly. There are all kinds of soldiers: An Intelligence officer, a cook's son as lieutenant, a duke's son as private; we see an encounter between a destroyer and a submarine; a village war shrine; spies—everything we read of but could not before visualise.

The hero of the play was at home on seven days' leave. Nobody in England knew more about a certain new gun than he, and he had no sooner landed at an East Coast village than he was the subject of the attention of a host of German spies, posing as Belgian refugees. In order to learn the secret of the gun, the spies planned to drug him, put him on a submarine and land him at a German port. The hero was not ignorant of the Kaiser's plot, however, and counter-plotted with a colonel in the Intelligence Department to bluff his would-be kidnappers. At this point the heroine comes in. She is engaged to the hero, but his actions lend themselves to misinterpretation. Part of his bluff was to make violent love to the chief of the Hun spies, a fascinating woman of the William le Queux type. To add to the realism of his play-acting, the hero's fiancee jilts him and becomes engaged to another man. But her part is not yet played. She herself swims out to sea and gives the submerged submarine the signal to rise to the surface, the result being its destruction by a waiting British destroyer. And when the tangles are all straightened out the girl marries her (and the public's) hero after all.

The acting was superb, and from the middle of Act 2 carried the audience off their feet. The play was cast wisely. Mr. H. B. Waring made a glorious hero, his serious moments being intense, his love-making clumsy and his "drunk" scene a masterpiece. We have never seen him finer. Miss Gertrude Godart was ideal as the heroine, ready to jump to conclusions, but as ready to risk her life to cover her error. She also wore some smart gowns and a becoming riding habit of the new school. Mr. Charles Howitt also made a hit as the Intelligence officer,i his "Carry On" speech, being a fine piece of elocution. The spies admirably portrayed by Miss Isabel Fladgate and Mr. Cyril Rawder, who made them dissembling hypocrites of the first water. The humorous element is so important that those who created it. Miss Stanbridge (the cook), Miss Doris Phillips (the flapper), Mr. Blyth (the duke's son) and Mr. Dryden (the cook's son), are worthy of special mention. Mr. Percy Baverstock was splendid as the forlorn lover and Mr. Bradley did well as the vicar.

Special praise must be given for the staging which was very fine. The spectacular submarine scene evoked great applause.

The play will be staged again for the next three nights and the Royal Opera House is certain to be packed.

A preliminary conference of the citizens of Delhi was held yesterday evening at the residence of Lala Peary Lall to consider the advisability of starting an Indian Association at Delhi. Rai Sahib Rainarain, Bar-at-Law, presided. It was decided that an Indian Association be started at Delhi. Provisional rules and regulations were framed and a Provisional Committee was formed.

WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

ACTIVITIES OF BOMBAY WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The Hon. Secretaries of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund write:—

During the past month there was a great deal of work done at the Depot. Over 60,000 garments of all descriptions were sent out and 551 cases of comforts. We were able to send to Busra a big supply of fresh fruits which we are informed was particularly welcome, as the weather was very hot when it arrived and the whole consignment was delivered in good condition.

A Club for Nurses has been opened in Busra at the expense of the Women's Branch, We trust this will fill a long-felt want.

Two Libraries are being got ready, and regular supplies of newspapers and magazines are sent out to Mesopotamia, and several small Units in isolated stations in India and all troop ships and troops trains. We would again appeal for books, magazines and illustrated papers that the public can spare. We cannot have too many. The next completed Library goes to Magill for a new reading room in which this library is to be kept, and we are also sending out necessary furniture, writing material and regular weekly supplies of papers. Mrs. Knox writes that our library in Busra has been very popular with the men and she supplies a large number of them with books every day.

All our hospitals are visited regularly twice a week by our Hospital Visiting Committee. Some of these ladies have undertaken to teach the patients to work, and many really beautiful things have been made by the men, who are extremely keen. The work will be on view at the Exhibition to be held in November.

The Information Bureau of women's war work which has been in existence for several months has received a great number of applications for war work of various kinds. Posts have been found for a good percentage of the applicants, and as tentative applications for women workers have been received from various Government offices it is hoped that the percentage will soon be appreciably increased.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND GIFTS.

The following subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 11,92,392-6-8; Health Department Staff, Bombay Municipality Rs. 300; Per Collector of Bijapur Rs. 115; Balance of Persian Gulf War Fund per Lt.-Col. J. H. Dickson, C.I.E. Rs. 465-8; St. George's Hospital Nursing Staff Rs. 75; Lodge Islam No. 587, E. C. Rs. 100; Ladies of Coorg, per Mrs. Brigstocks Rs. 200; Byculla Club, 25th instalment Rs. 250; Mr. H. Blascheck Rs. 100; West Khandesh Branch Rs. 21-5-5; Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, 7th instalment Rs. 1,000; Mr. T. J. Ward Rs. 25; Messrs. F. K. Mody and Sons Rs. 10; Porbandar State per Major O'Brien Rs. 200; Belgaum Branch Rs. 229; Cutch Branch, per Mrs. Harold Rs. 1,000; Staff and Successful pupils, Girls High School Panchgani Rs. 150; Bank of India, Ltd., on account of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi Rs. 875; Barsi Light Railway Employees "Anna War Fund" 22nd instalment Rs. 60; Mr. Samaldas Purbhoodas, "Chipstone" Rs. 15; Bombay Gas Co.'s Social Club Rs. 6-8; A Parsi Lady Rs. 30; Mrs. S. B. Wadia Rs. 25; In Memory of Bai Aimai N. Boyce Rs. 25; Dharwar Branch per Mrs. Clements Rs. 460; Telegraph Circle per Mrs. Babington Rs. 95; Mrs. Strelley Rs. 5; A. Loyal Zoroastrian Rs. 100; Mr. Sassoon Nissim, Singapore Rs. 2,500; Transport "Caronia" Troops' Sport Fund Rs. 60-6; Dharwar District, 12th instalment Rs. 74-6-5; Bhusawal Branch Rs. 20; Proceeds Sale of Fancy Work, per Mrs. Williamson Rs. 160; Total Rs. 12,01,144-8-6.

Gifts in kind of various sorts have been received from Ahmednagar Branch, Allahabad Branch, Baroda Branch, Belgaum Branch, Bombay Branch, Broach Branch, Cutch Branch, Dharwar Branch, Godhra Branch, Gohilwad Branch, Jalgaon Branch, Junagadh Branch, Kuruwadi Branch, Karwar Branch, Limbdi Branch, Palanpur Branch, Poona Branch, Ratnagiri Branch, Rajkot (Miss Wickham), Rajkot (Mrs. Berthom), Surat Branch, Satara Branch, Sholapur Branch, British Women's War Association, Hormaz Sheriar & Co., Mrs. Forbes Smith, Mrs. Gibbs (Allahabad), Inspector of Salt and Customs, Mrs. Latham, Miss McHattie, Mamlatdar of Bhusawal, Madras Mail, Madras (Mrs. Gomez), Madon & Sons, T. C. Sale and Mrs. Richardson.

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Contents: Budget Speeches for 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913, Indian Railways and Irrigation, The Condition of India, The Indian Police, Liberalism and India, The Government of India Bill, The Indian High Court Bill, Opium Traffic, India and Protection, The Land Problem and India, His Visit to India, Reply to Lord Curzon on the India Council Bill, Tribute to Sir K. G. Gupta, Mesopotamia Commission and Indian Administration, and His Future Policy.

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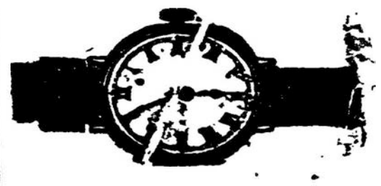

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, October 12, 1917.

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POPULAR CONTROL OVER PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

One of the essential features of the scheme of constitutional reforms conjointly framed and adopted by the National Congress and the Moslem League is to make the Provincial Governments autonomous in financial matters, giving at the same time to the reformed and enlarged Legislative Councils an effective share in the control of the finances of their Province. There is weighty opinion in favour of this view and unless this change is effected in the present arrangements and statutory recognition given to it, no scheme of mere devolution of financial powers from the Government of India to the Provincial Governments will amount to a "substantial step" towards "the progressive realisation of responsible Government" in India which His Majesty's Government have announced their intention to take as soon as possible. As matters stand at present, the revenues of the whole of British India are, under the Parliamentary Statute constituting the Government of this country, the revenues of the Government of India and of that Government alone. Apart from the Government of India, the Provincial Governments exercise no financial powers whatever. In fact, the Provincial Governments are merely agents of the Government of India for the purpose of collecting the revenues belonging to the latter and disbursing it in accordance with specific orders in that behalf received from time to time from the latter. They have no independent powers of borrowing or taxation and are, in these respects, placed in a much less favourable position than, say, the Corporation of Bombay or the Improvement or Port Trusts. It was so far back as in 1870 that Sir George Chesney wrote that "so long as the Indian purse is kept by the Supreme Government, we may have provincial administrations with high-sounding names and complete equipment of Governors and Councils; but these functionaries do not constitute Governments in the ordinary sense of the word. They are merely executive agencies whom the disbursing authority employs to carry out its behests." This is legally a correct description of the constitutional position of the Provincial Governments even at present.

There is no doubt that there has been from time to time devolution of financial powers from the Supreme Governments in favour of Provincial Governments since Lord Mayo's scheme of financial decentralisation, with the result that there were introduced the "quasi-permanent" settlements in 1904 and what are called "permanent financial settlements" with Provincial Governments since 1912. But the *statutory* basis of the legal relations between the Supreme and Provincial Governments in financial matters remains still unaltered. Besides, the so-called "permanent" settlements cannot in reality be said to be any more "permanent" than the quinquennial settlements which preceded them, because the Government of India have expressly reserved the right of revising them.

What, then, is the remedy? None but a reversal, by appropriate statutory amendments, of the present system which constitutes the Government of India the owner and disburser of *all* the revenues of British India and conferring on Provincial Governments independent authority to collect and disburse certain specified sources of revenue as distinguished from Imperial sources of revenue and doing away with the present *divided* heads of revenue, subject, of course, to the control of the Provincial Legislatures of Provincial finances.

One of the strongest advocates of this reform was the late Mr. Gokhale. He urged these proposals before the Welby Commission. He again pressed them before the Royal Commission on Decentralisation. He has embodied them also in the memorandum which he drafted a few days before he passed away. The Bombay Government, in a powerful note on the subject submitted to the Decentralisation Commission, made out a strong case in favour of this much needed reform and, what is still more noteworthy, has been fully alive to the necessity of meeting the demand of educated India in this respect, as will be clear from the following significant passage in the Note referred to above:—

> "The forces that are now producing what is called 'unrest' in India will unquestionably broaden and deepen with years. While there is yet time, it is necessary to lay the foundations of a system of administration which will readily adapt itself to the conditions without shock and dislocation involving grave danger to the stability of British rule in India."

No greater or better justification can be given for the demand of the National Congress and the Moslem League for giving to the representatives of the people a real share in the management of their own affairs. The Royal Commission on Decentralisation reported no doubt against the proposals of the Bombay Government, but they based their view on the system of Government which was in existence at the time of the Report and they have expressly said "that if Provincial Legislatures are given an "effective share" in the control of provincial finances it would be necessary to give the Provinces distinct sources of revenue and concomitantly more financial powers over their budgets." This is exactly what the Congress-League scheme of reforms asks for.

Official and Personal.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab left Simla on Wednesday, and the Naval Commander-in-Chief arrived there the same day.

Mr. C. F. Napier, Bar-at-Law, acts as Additional Judge, Madras High Court, till the end of December.

His Excellency presided at the Legislative Council Meeting at Poona on Wednesday. Her Excellency was also present.

It is understood that during the deputation of Sir William Vincent with the Secretary of State for India, Sir James Du Boulay will officiate as Home Member, Mr. Hignell as Secretary, Mr. Macworth Young as Deputy and Mr. W. Johnston C. S. (Bihar) as Under-Secretary.

Mr. H. Courtenay C. S. (Madras) replaces Mr. Sloan as Under Secretary, Home Department, when the latter is placed on special duty with the Secretary of State.

Mr. W. S. Marris C.S., Inspector-General of Police, U.P., has arrived at Simla and been placed on special duty under the Home Office.

Notes of the Day.

The Food Supply.

The Prime Minister did well, in his speech to the farmers, to emphasise the need for the increased production of food stuffs. The question is in no way affected by the practical failure of submarinism or the increased building of ships, for as is now only too clearly apparent, there is a world-shortage of food production, and the Allies must face the question quite irrespective of conditions of safety of shipping or facilities of transport. There must be economy in consumption,—a point upon which Lord Northcliffe laid deserved emphasis in his speech at the Canadian Club,—and there must also be increased production of wheat and meat.

The Legislative Council.

Having regard to the trend of the speeches in the Council, the fate of the Medical Bill was perhaps a foregone conclusion. Even so, the voting shows how strong was the feeling in favour of Mr. Patel's Bill. For the time being at any rate, the Bill is dead. We do not quite follow Lord Willingdon's deprecatory reference to the moving of resolutions in Council. It happens that the privilege of moving resolutions is one of the most important conferred upon non-official members, and it is too late in the day to question its utility. From the public point of view, the complaint is that there are fewer resolutions moved than public interests undoubtedly warrant. The rush of resolutions at any particular session is due to the fact that the Council does not meet as often as it should, and the duration of any session is determined less by regard for the efficient discharge of the work the Councils were designed to discharge than by regard for the convenience of the Governmental machine. This is altogether unsatisfactory. Things are bad enough as they are without His Excellency threatening to import a procedure unsuited to and uncalled for in the existing conditions of the Council's work. Is not the whole complaint against too many interpellations and too many resolutions rather stale?

No Acquisition, No Indemnity.

The cabled news to-day that the pan-German "Deutsche Tages-Zeitung" announces that Germany and Austria are about to make another peace offer on a basis of no territorial acquisition in the East or West and no indemnity paid by or to either side may be taken for what it is worth. Such interest as it possesses arises from the evidence it furnishes that recent events have given the enemy furiously to think. He has not yet begun to think on the right lines,—on the lines of reparation,—but he will have to nerve himself to think on those lines. As far as the announcement under reference is concerned, it is interesting to note that this particular pan-German sheet was arguing strenuously only the other day against any suggestion of peace without annexation by or indemnity paid to the enemy. The argument then was that peace without annexation or indemnity would spell ruin to Germany. The journal pointed out that half the national wealth of Germany before the war had been actually spent on the war (some ten thousand millions sterling), and that she would have to bear extra taxation to the tune of six hundred millions sterling after the war. The "Deutsche Tages-Zeitung" was aghast at the thought of even half this threatened additional taxation being forced on the country, and it called high heaven to witness the desolation that it will be. This position would doubtless be somewhat mitigated by material compensation of some sort, and it cried shame to those, and especially the Socialists, who prated of peace on other terms. It is interesting in its own way to note that the blows the enemy has been receiving have forced even this truculent journal to entertain the suggested peace on a basis of no annexation, no indemnity. If the formula pleases the enemy, let him please himself!

Agricultural Indebtedness.

An honourable member asked, at Wednesday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, if Government had any information about the indebtedness of the agricultural classes in Sindh and if so what were the causes of it. The reply given is really characteristic. "The general causes of indebtedness may be stated," the reply says, "to be the lack of capital for the proper cultivation of land, and the consequent necessity and recourse to the money lender." Now it requires no one to tell us that people get into debt when they go to a money lender. But the point is how the evil of the lack of capital is to be met and why there is this fearful lack of capital? In fact, the question of agricultural indebtedness opens up the question of Indian poverty and if indebtedness prevails to an abnormal extent, means must be devised to do away with the cause, viz., the lack of capital. The reply further states that improvident expenditure on customary or social objects increases the debt. This is partly true but we are afraid too much is being made of the little luxuries which our people enjoy. Those who have observed the life of people in villages know how hard it is and to blame them for the sake of developing an argument about their indebtedness is rather hard on them." The reply concludes by saying that the main remedies are increase of thrift, improved methods of agriculture, spread of education and the increased use of co-operation.

The Suggested Remedies.

Of these remedies, the first place is given to increase of thrift. The average Indian has generally a low standard of living; luxuries' are beyond his means. The agriculturist somehow tries to live from hand to mouth and to maintain a family which is more often than not a considerable one. To preach thrift to him is really adding insult to injury. There are cases where improvident expenditure on marriages, etc., has brought men into the clutches of the money lender but after all the life of our agriculturists is so thrifty that there is really no room for further thrift. As regards improved methods of agriculture, improvement means money and when we are talking about the indebtedness of agriculturists, we can well see that unless something is done to lessen that, it would not be possible for them to go in for improvements. It is not possible, at least unless some agency goes to the help of these poor people,—we mean financial help. The spread of education is a question which the Government alone can satisfactorily solve. When the Government hesitate to take financial responsibility about primary education and when Mr. Patel's Bill was accepted by the Government only after seeing that it placed no burden upon them, we fail to understand how education will spread at a rapid rate. The last remedy suggested is increased use of co-operation. The increase in co-operation will largely depend upon spread of education though we agree that in furthering the co-operative movement the people who know can do a great deal and as a matter of fact many gentlemen have already done much, at a sacrifice to themselves, in the matter.

Sandal Conservation.

A substantial part of the revenues of the Mysore State comes from sandalwood. Pursuant to the enlightened policy initiated by Sir M. Visvesvaraya in the matter of the development of the industries of Mysore, measures were initiated for the manufacture of sandalwood oil within the State. The results achieved called for the consideration of scientific methods of sandal conservation. One of the greatest pests of the sandal area of Mysore is the spike disease, and the recent Forest Conference has naturally devoted time and labour to the initiation of a campaign to fight the disease, which is directly or indirectly responsible for the loss of some six lakhs of rupees annually to the State. The entire problem of the development of the forest industries of the State is being tackled in a scientific manner. There is first, the technical branch of Mysore forestry which has exclusive regard for conservation and, second, the commercial branch which is concerned with the exploitation of the forests and putting the produce on the market. In this as in other spheres of activity, the Mysore Durbar is setting a most praiseworthy example.

S. I. NON-BRAHMANAS

AN APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Oct. 10.

An appeal issued by the newly formed Non-Brahmans Association says:—The South Indian Peoples' Association, as a limited company of about 300 shareholders cannot in the very nature of things represent all Non-Brahmins who form 97 per cent. of the population of the Presidency. It has now become absolutely necessary to repudiate the claims of the South Indian People Association and its associate bodies to represent the views and to voice the sentiments and wishes of 40 millions of this Presidency. Nor should it be forgotten that by their unwarranted proceedings and policy, they have misrepresented the attitude of Non-Brahmin communities with respect to certain public questions before the country. It was these circumstances and in response to a widespread demand for a new Non-Brahman organization that the meeting held on the 20th September had to be convened at which about 100 representative Non-Brahman gentlemen of all classes, including representative men from several districts were present, when a resolution was passed establishing the Madras Presidency Association. Letters and telegraphic messages of sympathy from eminent leading men and public meetings of several Non-Brahmana communities, already published in the papers, confirm the belief that the Madras Presidency Association has a mission to fulfil in the uplifting of our people, and has none too soon come into existence. It will be, therefore, recognised by all Non-Brahmans that this Association is imperatively necessary in view of Mr. Montagu's forthcoming visit, in the first place, and also in view of the wider needs of Non-Brahmans of all castes and creeds. A well considered scheme of reforms based upon that of the Congress and the Muslim League and providing sufficient safeguards for Non-Brahmana communal interests in public bodies and in public services will be prepared in consultation with Non-Brahmana organisations and leaders in all parts of the Presidency. A deputation will be formed to wait upon the Secretary of State for India to submit the same for his consideration. Further, a central Association in Madras will affiliate to itself branch associations all over the Presidency. It will convene conferences for discussion of urgent and important matters whenever necessity arises. We appeal for prompt co-operation and active support of all Non-Brahmana communities in the Presidency.

THE MOSLEM INTERNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Oct. 11.

Mr. Mahomed Usman, Secretary of the Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman Madras, has telegraphed to the Viceroy the following Resolution:—

"The Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras feels keenly the invidious distinction which has been made by the Government of India in their treatment of Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali and of some other interned persons. The Anjuman is unable to see why, instead of trusting to their good faith, conditions should be imposed on the Mahomedan gentlemen named above, while Mrs. Besant and her associates have been released unconditionally. The Anjuman cannot believe that mere violence of political agitation has brought about this difference of treatment. The Anjuman respectfully repeats its earnest request to H. E. the Viceroy that Messrs. Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali be released without further delay."

MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Oct. 10.

A mass meeting, under the auspices of the Home Rule League, was held in Sadatganj to-day, with Rai Bahadur Dr. M. N. Ohdedar in the chair. Nearly 2,000 people were present. The Chairman, in an interesting speech, surveyed the situation and explained the object of the meeting to the audience. He refuted the vapourings of the Anglo-Indian Press and referred to Mr. Mohamed Ali's election by the Congress and the League Committee as a member of the deputation to wait on Mr. Montagu, and his unanimous election as president of the Moslem League and urged for his early release. Mr. Bhattacharjee, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Brijnath Sharga, M.A., LL.B., addressed the audience on Home Rule. Mr. Ramchandra, advocate, moved and Mr. Mukat Behari Lal seconded, and Mr. Yusuf Husain, Bar-at-Law, supported the resolution deprecating Anglo-Indian attitude. Mr. Mahesh Prosad moved, and Mr. Krishnaswamigal seconded, a resolution urging immediate release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, and general amenesity for political prisoners.

Mr. Ranga Iyer, editor of the "Advocate," speaking on the resolution for communicating the previous resolutions to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, said that the public expected them to listen and redress their grievances and release the interned Moslem leaders, for the creation of an atmosphere of good will, for a dispassionate discussion of political reforms.

After the meeting was dissolved, the Peoples' Association met immediately to elect delegates for the forthcoming U. P. Conference.

EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 11.

Mr. Ernest Wood, Honorary Secretary, Theosophical Educational Trust, delivered his second address on "Education for Citizenship" yesterday evening, in the Bradlaugh Hall. There was a very large gathering and the audience heard his speech with rapt attention.

Mr. Wood, at the outset, compared the educational system of Germany and England, and said that Prussia and Germany had used their system for national purposes and means for forming a powerful nation and the people there were taught to follow the State machine and to suppress their individuality, while the English youths on the other hand were taught the value of individuality and they were imbued with intense patriotic thoughts thus avoiding the danger of the German System. The trend of the modern world, he said, was how the people may have a definite training in schools and colleges for civic life. The training for citizenship was necessary within schools. At the present day, students were so overloaded that they had no time to give to anything else except on their studies. A cry was raised in Europe that since the boys could not have civic knowledge at home, they should be given training in civics in schools. Japan had recognised this necessity at an early stage. They provided, among other subjects, courses in engineering, architecture, shipping, commerce and industry, and produced students who could go out of their schools and colleges with up-to-date knowledge and serve the nation.

Referring to Indians, Mr. Wood said they should also change with the times. The needs of the present time were training in shipping, architecture, civil engineering, commerce and industry, and national life, making a demand in that direction. He then pointed out that for 20 years past France had civics in its teaching. Switzerland and other European nations also adopted the same method. Mr. Wood then said that young students should study the deeds of their heroes. History for Indian boys should be written from a national standpoint. Examples of great and noble men of the past should inspire young men to be worthy of their nation. Modern histories of India did not contain real facts and materials and dealt with such events as the Black Hole and the treachery of Shivaji, which had no truth and no validity. They should begin to learn the functions of municipalities and voters. Preliminary civic education was essentially necessary and should be given in schools. They should learn the relation of the individual to the State and should have freedom of thought and speech which their ancestors had. They must have a strong body and mind, and should look to the physique of the nation. Religious education was essentially necessary, which should inspire them with noble and lofty ideas. If the nation wanted to take up education for citizenship, they could not ignore physique and religion. In conclusion, Mr. Wood said that the National Educational Trust wanted young men to be worthy citizens of their country and would try to awaken in them their value and position with the rest of humanity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wood are leaving Lahore to-night for Delhi.

GREAT FLANDERS ACHIEVEMENTS.

GERMAN NAVAL MUTINY.

HEATED DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG.

GERMAN NAVY.

MUTINY ON BATTLESHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Oct. 11.

According to information which has reached here, the mutiny to which von Capelle made a veiled reference in the Reichstag arose among the crews of four German battleships, one of which was the Dreadnought Westfalen. The mutinous sailors threw the Captain of the Westfalen into the sea and his body was not recovered for eight days. They then left their ships and went ashore. The marines were ordered to attack them, but refused and the Oldenburg regiment was called out. It surrounded the mutineers, who surrendered. In addition to the mutinous crews of four battleships, the crew of the Nurnberg, which was at sea, revolted, seized their officers and proceeded in the direction of Norway for the purpose of getting interned. *En route* the Nurnberg encountered the torpedo-boat flotilla, which signalled to the Nurnberg. She did not reply. The Commander of the flotilla then grew suspicious and wirelessed to Wilhelmshaven that the Nurnberg had not replied to his signals. He was then instructed to stop or sink the Nurnberg, the crew of which, seeing themselves surrounded, surrendered and the Nurnberg was brought back to Wilhelmshaven. After the suppression of the mutiny the Kaiser, accompanied by Michaelis, came to Wilhelmshaven and ordered one out of every seven mutineers to be shot. Dr. Michaelis objected, saying that he was unable to assume such a responsibility before the Reichstag and eventually only three were shot, the others receiving heavy sentences. One of the reasons for the mutiny is said to be bad and inadequate food.

Von Capelle's disclosures created the greatest excitement in the Reichstag. Reports of the debate are disconnected, and naturally heavily censored, but they are sufficient to show that the affair was very serious. Von Capelle specifically named three Independent Socialists, Dittmann, Haase and Vogtherr, as having had conference with the sailors and marines in the Reichstag building, and as having supported revolutionary proposals put by them. The three Deputies denied that the proposals were revolutionary, and declared that they had perfect right to speak to the sailors regarding their conditions.

The Conservatives urged that the three Deputies should be tried for high treason and urged that there should be no Parliamentary immunity in such a case.

Dr. Michelis admitted that "some sailors" had committed regrettable crimes, that they possessed tickets binding themselves to support the Independent Socialist principles and that they had carried on the propaganda on a large scale on board the warships. Finally he declared that the Independent Socialists were now outside the pale to which the German official might belong.

Interviewed by Reuter's representative, a high naval authority said that the German naval mutiny was one of the most astounding incidents in the war. It threw new light on German peace kites, which were manifestly due to failing moral and internal troubles of the German peoples.

BRITISH PRESS OPINION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

There is no disposition in the English press to exaggerate the German naval mutiny, disclosure of which by Admiral Capelle is regarded as showing the Government's intention to provoke a rupture with the Socialists, thus reversing the policy of peace with all parties proclaimed by the Kaiser at the beginning of the war. There is much speculation as to the possible sequel. It is thought that the fleet may be ordered to sea with a view to providing crews with a diversion, as the stagnation in Harbour has weakened their moral.

The "Cologne Gazette" is amazed at Government not prosecuting the Socialist Deputies.

The Berliner Tageblatt" demands that the Deputies be handed over to justice. The "Vossische Zeitung" says the attack on socialists is deplorable and unfair and is a Government trick. The "Vorwaerts" says it is the beginning of the end of Michaelis.

OIL FOR BRITISH NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Oct. 12.

As the result of the conference of British representatives with the officials of the Standard Oil and Shipping Board, an ample supply of fuel oil for the British Navy is assured.

SITUATION IN FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Oct. 12.

A British communiqué says there was heavy rain last night. There was considerable enemy cannonading west of Passchendaele.

RAILWAY STRIKE ENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 11.

The Railway strike has ended.

OUTLAWING SOCIALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 11.

In the course of the debate in the Reichstag, Michaelis admitted the truth of the Socialist statement that sentences aggregating two hundred years with hard labour, besides death sentences, had been passed on the sailors for Socialist propaganda in the Navy. Michaelis justified the sentences on the ground that it was necessary to maintain discipline.

The Socialist, Vogtherr, warned the Chancellor that hundreds of thousands of men and women, including men at the front, were behind the Socialist party, and the Chancellor's policy was bound to fail.

Haase said that Bismarck had failed in the attempt to outlaw a certain party and Michaelis would fail also. He added that Government was at the end of its tether in trying to unite other parties in its support by waving the red flag.

Krupp's organ, the "Rheinisch-Westfaelische Zeitung" urges the criminal prosecution of Socialist deputies.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

In the course of his speech in the Reichstag, Haase was called to order for describing the previous speaker as a scoundrel because the latter had said that independent Socialists were profiting by immunity from arrest. Haase continued. "No one dares to suggest that any ground existed for criminal prosecution; it was a grave injustice towards the accused sailors. We were not called as witnesses because the unhappy men would then have been saved from death (shouts of "judicial murder.") Not even their parents were informed that their sons had been executed. They learned it from a sailor on leave. (Great disturbance on the Left).

The entire affair is now brought forward in the Reichstag only to divert attention from the fact that Government has suffered a heavy defeat." Subsequently Dittman said that the unhappy sailors would live as martyrs in the memory of German workers.

DR. MICHAELIS' DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10.
Recd. 2 p.m., Oct. 11.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Dr. Michaelis declared:—Germany is striving to attain peace, permitting her widest economic and cultural development. So long as our enemies demand what we shall yield up a single piece of German soil, or attempt to drive a wedge between the Kaiser and the people, we shall refuse peace.

This statement was made in the course of a reply to an interpellation by the Independent Socialist Dittmann, who complained of pan-German propaganda in the Army. Dr. Michaelis denied that the propaganda was pan-German, and proceeded to indicate that the propaganda was to explain to the soldiers what they were fighting for. He declared that those who knew the conditions at the front agreed that the propaganda was urgently necessary, both morally and mentally.

WHY GERMANY WAS FIGHTING FOR.

Dr. Michaelis then broadly stated the peace which Germany was fighting for, namely, free development on the continent and overseas. She must strive to prevent the economic offensive succeeding to the present armed offensive against her, and she must have markets abroad. Hence her ships must be allowed freely to enter the world's ports. If her enemies refused such a peace, German cannon and submarines must continue their work.

Von Kuehlmann who followed Dr. Michaelis said:—There is only one answer to the question: Can Germany, in any form, make concessions regarding Alsace Lorraine? The answer is No, never. So long as a single German can hold a gun, the integrity of the territory handed down to us as a glorious inheritance by our forefathers can never be the object of negotiation or concession. He declared that the war was continuing merely for Alsace-Lorraine, Great Britain having pledged France that she would fight for its conquest as long as France desired. He referred to the French claim that there must be disannexation, and said that the latter word was bashfully used to cover up what in reality would be forceful conquest. If there were to be disannexations, which year of the world's history was to be taken as a basis of the *status quo*? He reminded France that she had not always possessed Toul and Verdun. Von Kuehlmann concluded by asserting that as far as he read the world situation, the only impediment to peace was France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine. The other questions could be settled by negotiation and without further bloodshed. He was strongly of opinion that public speeches did not help towards peace, because these had to be simple and could not contain all aspects of the intricate questions.

The latter portion of Von Kuehlmann's speech was a plea by implication for immediate peace by negotiation, but conditional on there being no disannexation of Alsace-Lorraine.

THE FLANDERS VICTORY.

OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters telegraphing this evening says that although the achievement yesterday were not quite so complete as might have been hoped, they amount to a great victory and the tactical results of major importance. Home Divisions and Australians again covered themselves with glory, while the gallant Newfoundlanders' achievements were superb. A Lancashire Territorial Division received its baptism of fire. It was their task to advance over the most exposed sodden ground of the whole battle front without any tangible guide to the objectives. After passing through Reutel with slight opposition, they encountered the enemy in force in the cemetery flanking the right hand of Zwaenhoek Road. The enemy hiding in the Camouflaged trenches covered with muddied brushwood and with concealed rifle and machine-gun platforms, offered a stubborn fight. The work of the stretcher bearers was beyond praise and the wounded were carried across six hundred yards of the fireswept ground, the bearers often sinking waist-deep. One division has lost one-third of its stretcher bearers in the last two offensives. Around Poelcapelle, the fighting was very fierce. It is stated that our troops penetrated Passchendale village and even went beyond but had to retire when our own barrage drew back upon the village.

THE GUARD'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

The capture of Strodehouse Redoubt by the Guards was a outstanding event. The place was surrounded by uncut wire and vomited intense machine-gun fire, but the Guards with a roar leapt forward and bombed their way into the heart of the redoubt and took prisoner all survivors. Yesterday the Guards alone took six officers and four hundred men prisoners. Their advance was preceded by Stokes' Mortar bombardment of such fierceness that when it lifted and before the battle had really begun, the Germans streamed over shouting "Kamerad."

The weather cleared this afternoon and visibility is excellent. Prophets foretell an easterly wind and a dry spell for which all are praying.

POSITIONS CONSOLIDATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 4 p.m., Oct. 11.

To-night's French communiqué says:—There has been no infantry action in Belgium. Our troops are consolidating the positions won. Over 400 prisoners have been taken since yesterday. Both artilleries were active north of the Aisne. After intense bombardment, the enemy violently attacked on the right of the Meuse north of the Chaume Wood. The attack was maintained throughout the day. The enemy gained a footing at some points in our advanced elements but our artillery prevented him from making progress.

THE ENEMY'S PREDICAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

The Pioneer's Special Correspondent cables:—

When to-day's attack began on the high ground from which we have been pushing the enemy, we retained the Houthulst Forest, a part of the main ridge at Pass Chendaele, and a mile or so north thereof, the isolated height of Moorslede, south-east of Pass Chendaele, an outskirt of the main ridge at Becelaere Cheluvelt, and a second isolated height in that neighbourhood. When all these are taken, it is granted that he will shortly be obliged to surrender these. The question remains what he will do next to remain where he is. It would mean wintering in the worst possible conditions as regards both wet trenches and British fire. The expression "High Ground" applied to this district means only 150 feet but even such heights are not plentiful in the Flanders plain. A secret retreat such as was carried out last winter, if adopted in the Ypres sector alone, must endanger Roulers and Menin, if not Lille-Roubaix and the coast. A more general retreat would almost necessarily involve the actual abandonment of those vital positions, on at least one side, and it is known that the enemy attaches the greatest importance to retaining both.

The British at Poelcapelle are now only twenty-five miles from Bruges. Even a slight advance here would imperil German strategic positions between the Allies' front and the Dutch frontier. Sir Douglas Haig appears to have made his advance at such a point that for the enemy to remain is dangerous and to retreat would be disastrous.

The Germans at Liege are reported to be taking a census of rooms declaring that the people must prepare to receive French families. This is regarded locally as indicating that a retreat to some extent is contemplated.

Meanwhile the pan-German "Deutsche Tageszeitung" announces that Germany and Austria are about to make another peace offer on a basis of no territorial acquisitions in the east or west, and no indemnity paid by or to either side.

YPRES-STADEN FIGHTING.

THE DEMORALISED ENEMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—There was heavy fighting on the new battlefront yesterday afternoon and evening. Our withdrawal south of the Ypres-Staden Railway was due to repeated counter-attacks against exhausted troops and concealed machine-gun fire, which in some spots was intense. The enemy threw in his reserves in mass formation. Again and again they were beaten back by artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire, and what success he gained was very costly. Despite the state of the ground we are getting our guns forward, while there is reason to believe that the enemy is moving some of his batteries back. Prisoners state that there is much disorganisation in German rear. It is again training heavily. However, we have the consolation that while we are nearly everywhere on the highest ground of the ridge, the enemy is mostly down in swampy country.

CRATERS NO SHELTERS.

POINTS FOR THE ENEMY.

The telegram from French Headquarters says:—Two interesting points emerge from the latest battle in Flanders. The first that the enemy system of echelonnement has proved a failure, and the second that the substitution of prepared lines of shell graters for battered trench lines is almost valueless, because after heavy shelling the craters are of little good as shelters. Prisoners admit that the Higher Command realise that during a heavy fire the men cannot be trusted to hold them. The officers are meanwhile in pill boxes or similar shelters, where they are unable to exercise effective control of even to know what the men in the craters are doing. Hence at the moment of the attack the men are either not at their posts or in a frame of mind which makes surrendering a wiser course than fighting.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 11.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—In Belgium, extending our advance east of Draibank, we captured Papegoed Farm, taking forty prisoners. German artillery has been Leculiarly active in the region of Laffaux north of the Aisne.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 4 p.m., Oct. 11.

A wireless German official message says:—The attacks yesterday morning were the prelude to a battle on a twenty kilometre front between Bixschoote and Gheluvelt, lasting far into the night. The enemies were repeatedly reinforced and delivered six assaults at some points. The enemy captured fifteen hundred metres of ground in the neighbourhood of Draaibank, Mangelaere, Veldhoek and Poelkapelle. We firmly held all our lines from Poelkapelle to southward of Gheluvelt.

"FUNDAMENTAL FOOD."

U. S. ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 11.

The Food Administration announces that President Wilson within a few days will issue an executive order requiring manufacturers and distributors of some twenty fundamental foods to operate under licence and restrictions designed to prevent unreasonable profits and stop speculation and hoarding. Meatpackers, cold-storage houses, millers, canners, grain-dealers and wholesale dealers doing business of over 100,000 dollars annually will be subject to regulations. The Food Administration announcement says that the Administration's prime purpose is to "protect patriot against slacker in business."

FIGHTING ON THE CARSO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 11.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We repulsed repeated enemy attacks on Monday, attempting to gain ground at Castagnavizza on the Carso. Furious fighting ensued and we maintained all our positions. We drove back, with heavy losses, enemy attacks yesterday evening between Vippacco and Castagnavizza.

MORE OF BERNSTORFF.

SABOTAGE AND BRIBERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

Mr. Lansing has made further revelation of Bernstorff's activities. He published three telegrams which passed between the ex-Ambassador and Berlin during 1916. The first was from Zimmermann and requested on behalf of the General Staff energetic action with regard to the proposed destruction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The second telegram from Germany forwarded the names supplied by Sir Roger Casement of suitable persons to carry on sabotage in the United States and Canada, especially in munition works. A third telegram from Bernstorff to Berlin related to a pro-German campaign designed to secure a majority in the Congress in favour of the proposed embargo on munitions for the Allies.

RUSSIA'S RECONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 11.

Government has issued a manifesto that the Convocation of the Constituent Assembly must not be delayed and that meanwhile the Provisional Government will indefatigably work for universal peace which is essential for Russia's reconstruction. The Russian delegates to the Inter-Allied Conference in Paris will seek an understanding with the Allies on the subject of the principles proclaimed in the Russian Revolution. They include a special delegate enjoying the special confidence of Democratic organisations. Government will exert its whole strength in support of the Allied cause, to eject the enemy from Russia and to restore the fighting strength of the Army.

The punitive expedition has arrived at Tashkent and has arrested the revolutionary committee and the local Governor whom the local council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates had appointed.

ITALIAN FOOD CONTROLLER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, Oct. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

General Alfieri has been appointed Food Controller.

FOOD QUESTION IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
MONTREAL, Oct. 10.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Oct 11.

Lord Northcliffe, speaking at the Canadian Club, said that unless the fool question was taken up by Canada with a vigour equal to that in Great Britain, the rations of soldiers at the front must be cut down.

RAIDER "SEEADLER'S" END

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

A Telegram from Sydney says that the raider "Seeadler" left Germany disguised as a Norwegian timber ship. It was being cleaned at Mopeha Island when a tidal wave buried it in sand.

FARMERS AND FOOD SUPPLY.

APPEAL BY THE PREMIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Oct. 11.

Mr. Lloyd George, receiving the agricultural representatives, appealed to farmers to increase enormously the food supplies, not because he was afraid of submarines, for he could state definitely that the submarine menace was rapidly diminishing, but because the world's stock of food was the smallest for years and a diminution of French and Italian cereal production had thrown France and Italy upon the markets of the world. Australia was almost ruled out as a source of supply by her distance. He deprecated the unfair abuse of the farmer, which was due to ignorance of the precariousness of his business. He was convinced that the majority of people were grateful to the farmers for their achievement last Spring, in adding seven hundred thousand acres to the land under cultivation in England alone. He asked the farmers now to improve that achievement as we did not not want to go to the American market and snatch food out of the mouths of the Allies.

ROUNDING UP.

OPERATIONS IN E. AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 4 p.m., Oct. 11.

An official East African communiqué says that the last remnant of the guerilla band in the North surrendered near Eyashi Lake. The Belgians have occupied Mahenge and the rearguard of enemy's main force is retreating to Mbrmkuru Valley pressed by the British. The difficulty is the waterless country towards Nyangao and Lake Ledi Valley, where the enemy retains the prepared positions at Mtama.

To-night's communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig says:—In the course of the day, there have been hostile attacks on our new positions in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Staden railway which led to local fighting without effecting any material change in the situation. The enemy did not make further counter-attacks and our troops on the battle front have actively organised the captured positions in spite of the great difficulties of the ground.

Tuesday's prisoners hitherto reported are numbered 2,038, of whom 29 are officers. They include 400 taken by the French. We captured a few field guns and a number of machine guns and trench mortars.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation, Sir Douglas Haig says:—"There was much work on the battle front on Tuesday in spite of strong gale and thick clouds. Our artillery was thus enabled to deal with the enemy's new gun positions and other suitable targets. Touch was kept with our infantry throughout the day and the enemy's troops were harrassed at every opportunity by machine-gune fire.

A ton of bombs was dropped in the day-time on Staden and two tons during the night on Roulers, Courtrai, Menin and Ledeghem stations. A direct hit on the hostile train caused a number of explosions. Four German machines were brought down and two were driven down. Two of ours are missing.

THE WEEK'S SUBMARINING

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, Oct. 11.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Oct. 11.

Arrivals in the Italian ports during the week numbered 503 and sailings 467. Two ships above fifteen hundred tons and two below were sunk and one sailing ship. Two were unsuccessfully attacked.

PARIS, Oct. 11.
Recd. 8-0 p.m., Oct. 11.

Arrivals in the French ports during the week number red 903 and sailings 811. Three ships above sixteen hundred tons and two below were sunk. Eight were unsuccessfully attacked.

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 4 p.m., Oct. 11.

The Admiralty states that arrivals during the week numbered 2,519 and sailings 2,632. Fourteen vessels over and two under 1,600 tons were sunk. Five were unsuccessfully attacked. Three fishing vessels were sunk.

NEW U. S. NAVY.

GREAT BUILDING PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Oct. 11.

Mr. Daniels announces that the Navy's construction plans consist of building of 787 vessels from super-Dreadnoughts to submarine chasers. The cost is estimated to exceed 1,150 million dollars. Some of the vessels are already completed and the remainder are being rushed.

TEA SALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Oct. 12.

Tea was again in active demand. The market continues strong. Maximum prices were obtained for nearly all descriptions of Ceylon, except lowest grades. Forty-six pence per pound was paid for D. tea from one of the most favoured gardens, which, after allowing for duty of one shilling per pound, represents a rise of fully a shilling within three weeks and constitutes a new record under the present disposal system. Continued demand for D. teas is partly attributed to the fact that the bulk of the teas available before the control system have now been apparently absorbed. There were again good A and D classes yesterday and the quality generally was considered excellent.

SIND MAHOMEDANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Oct. 10.

A meeting of the Sind Mahomedan Association at Sukkur on Sunday passed a resolution that the Mahomedans of Sind were not prepared for Home Rule, but if it were granted the Government should give them separate representation on the basis of population. This was a compromise resolution following on the dispute over a paragraph proposed by Khan Bahadur Pirbux, retiring President, to be inserted in the address to Mr. Montagu expressing the Sind Mahomedan's opposition to Home Rule in much stronger terms. Some Karachi and Hyderabad Mahomedans objected to the paragraph and for two or three weeks have been agitating and trying to get up a general meeting of the Association transferred to Hyderabad.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE MEDICAL BILL REJECTED.

THE WORK OF THE SESSION.

THE GOVERNOR ON RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

The Bombay Legislative Council re-assembled to-day at the Council Hall, H. E. the Governor presiding, when the further discussion on Mr. Patel's Bill to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, was resumed.

The Hon. Mr. Udhavdas Tekchand in continuing the debate said he was opposed to the Bill which would be embarrasing the position of the Medical Council. If Mr. Patel wanted to redress any particular grievances, the best thing would be to include the subject among the large number of resolutions he generally moved.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi in according his support to the Bill said it seemed many opponents were favourably inclined towards the first principle of the Bill which related to increase of the elective majority in the Medical Council. The only discordant note was struck by the Hon. Surgeon-General Lyons and probably his views represented the views of the Government in the matter. As regards the second clause relating to the admission of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, etc., to the Medical Council, the argument advanced against the proposal could not be tolerated in these days of democracy and it should not have been trotted out in all seriousness. In his opinion, there was absolutely no difficulty whatever so far as this clause was concerned. Passing on to the third and by far most important clause of the Bill which sought to lay down it was not "infamous conduct" on the part of the members to be associated with the Ayurvedic system of medicine, Mr. Belvi said the present discussion recalled to his memory the acrimonious debate which took place in 1912. There was considerable opposition to this part of the Bill during the discussion yesterday, and it appeared that the opponents of the bill thought it was worthless for the registered medical men to associate in any way with Vaidyas and Hakims. It seemed that to fortify their position two experts had been nominated to the Council. It was a great pity that Government had not nominated gentlemen who had made a study of the Ayurvedic system, such as Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Dr. Deshmukh. Both experts that have been nominated to the Council were opposed to the Bill. Sir Temulji Nariman's views were well known to all. The speaker thought he had been able to study something of the Ayurvedic systems and revise his opinions, but he showed that there had on the contrary been deterioration. All Sir Temulji said were to be found word by word in the speech he delivered in the Council in 1912. There was absolutely nothing new in what Sir Temulji said yesterday not even new phraseology. Dr. Rao was no doubt one of the most eminent medical men practising the Western systems in Bombay but he was keenly disappointed at hearing Dr. Rao's views on the subject. These were the two experts on whose evidence the destiny of Indian indigenous medicine was to be decided. The Ayurvedic system was not so crude as was thought, it was looked upon with veneration by certain classes. Mr. Belvi, continuing, referred to the Act recently passed by the U. P. Council and asked if the U. P. was much behind Bombay. It has been argued that the Medical Council had their own code of ethics and nobody was compelled to become a member of that body. But the speaker said that public money was spent over the establishment of this Council and the rules they framed must be in consonance with reason. The Bill was no retrograde measure and should be passed with such amendments as was necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta said if the interpretation that was sought to be put on the words "infamous conduct" by the Medical Council was agreed to by them that would lead to dangerous consequences.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis enquired what was the interpretation that the speaker thought was sought to be put on the words by the Medical Council.

Mr. Mehta replied that the interpretation was that qualified medical practitioners should not associate with a school or college which taught indigenous medicine.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis pointed out that it was not the charge against Dr. Popat Prabhuram and read a notice issued by the Bombay Medical Council, which was to the effect that Dr. Popat had associated himself with a school in the capacity of a principal, and [illegible]by, enabled unqualified and unregistered [illegible]ons to attend, treat, and perform operation on persons as if such persons were only qualified medical practitioners. Mr. Curtis added the matter was still sub-judice and evidence against Dr. Popat had not been heard.

Continuing his remarks, Mr. Mehta said that unfortunate consequences would result if the Bill was rejected. They were very grateful to H. E. the Governor for the pronouncement that Government was not against the indegenous systems of medicine, but in the absence of a scheme to improve indigeneous systems of medicine and to create a better class of Vaids and Hakims, the only venue, which was open to the public now to secure this improvement, would be entirely closed if the Bill was rejected.

The Hon. Mr. Barodawalla and the Hon. Mr. Shaik Gulam Husain Hydayatullah opposed the Bill.

The Hon. Sir M. B. Chaubal said that he had been listening to the whole debate with close attention and could not help thinking that in the minds of most of the speakers, they were not able to keep the consideration of the Bill separate and independent of the individual case for which the Medical Council was started. This Bill had to be considered on its own merits. As regards the individual case, that was before the Medical Council, he did not think it was fair to prejudice the case before it was disposed of by the Medical Council. That case had absolutely nothing to do with the merits or demerits of the Bill before them. During discussion on Wednesday, the speaker thought many were filled with doubt as to what other indegeneous systems other than Ayurvedic and Unani meant. He would tell them there was another system called "Naka Gvalacha Vaida." There was a colony of them beyond the Government House at Ganishkind, they could see them going forth to the city with their indigeneous medicines tied in bamboo sticks and bags. How could the Hon. Mr. Patel think, asked the speaker, of parcel qualified in Western science associating himself with this class of people? It was an illustration of what mischief the Bill would do. Then again, supposing a man starts to-morrow a school and proceed to give instruction in Western and Ayurvedic systems, any man with a smattering knowledge of both systems could go about and that would be dangerous.

Continuing, Sir Mahadeo said after the rules of the Medical Council were framed, a person having registered himself as a member of the Bombay Medical Council and knowing well the existence of such rules, what business had that person to turn round and say that the rule was unjust? When Dr. Popat Prabhuram got himself registered he had full knowledge of the rules and he had consequently no business to complain. It had been suggested that Government were going back on the assurances given in 1912. He could not see any such going back.

The Hon. Mr. Curtis as a member in charge of the Medical Department then rose to speak.

Mr. Patel raised a point of order and asked whether two Executive Council members could speak on the debate.

H. E. the President ruled they could, and Mr. Curtis proceeded with his remarks.

He said that he opposed Mr. Patel's Bill in the first place because, it proposed the reduction of the number of nominated members on the Medical Council from six to four. This was probably copying the United Provinces Medical Bill, but the Honourable Member should remember that the conditions of the United Provinces and this Presidency were vastly different. He would draw the attention of the members to the fact that the graduates of the University of Bombay already had six representatives on the Medical Council, though the number of graduates registered under the Medical Act were only one-third of the number of practitioners registered under the Act. Referring to the Bill's second clause, Mr. Curtis said that a year ago Government has recognised that the sub-assistant surgeon's class should be represented on the Medical Council and what we object to, about this part of the Bill, is the way in which Mr. Patel has dealt with it. He had far better leave it to the Government to bring in a Bill giving the sub-assistant surgeon class place on the Medical Council. Mr. Curtis next described the Medical Council as a ruling body: such a body as was now-a-days connected with every important profession and trade. The Hon. mover of the Bill, for instance, went to England years ago and became a member of the Inns of Court, a Trades Union by whose rules he agreed to be bound.

Mr. Patel interrupted, "I never believed in the rules then. Why should a practitioner, who registers under the Medical Act, object to the rules of the Medical Council which he agrees to respect when he joins?"

The speaker then proceeded to examine the case of Dr. Popat, reading correspondence between Dr. Popat and the Medical Council, when Mr. Chunilal Mehta asked whether Mr. Curtis was in order in going into the evidence of a case that was sub-judice before the Medical Council.

The President replied that his Hon. colleague was only answering a charge raised by several members.

Mr. Curtis continuing said, what he completely failed to see was why some members seemed to imagine that, if the Medical Council struck off Dr. Popat's name from the register, it would mean the doom of the Ayurvedic and other indigenous systems. He then indicated the Government's and his personal friendliness towards indigenous systems of medicines and related the story of a relative of his in England, who was wounded in the war and was for a long time treated without success by an ordinary medical practitioner. His friend then went to a bone setter who had been struck off the medical register for professional misconduct, and after a slight operation the injured line was cured in a couple of hours.

Mr. Patel interrupted the speaker to ask the President whether the speaker was not going into the relative merits of systems of medicine, a point they had been asked to avoid.

Mr. Curtis:—"I am only stating facts."

Mr. Curtis again referred to the case of Dr. Popat when Mr. Belvi asked if the speaker should be permitted to deal with a case that was subjudice. The Bill should be considered on its merits.

Mr. Curtis said that it seemed that the majority of the speakers found fault with the Medical Act because it did nothing to uplift the indigenous systems of medicine. That was true. It was not meant to. It was a legislation for the benefit of an enlightened body of medical men practising the Western system of medicine and did not prevent, in any way, other systems from starting a register of their own. Let them consider this before they undid the Medical Act. As regards clause two of the Bill, he said Government would introduce a Bill giving the sub-assistant surgeon class representation on the Medical Council. As regards clause three, Mr. Curtis said he hoped that the Council would not accept it, and thereby, ruin an institution which the Medical Council had started and had promised well, and if left alone, would continue to do useful progress for many years.

H. E. the President then called upon Mr. Patel to reply.

The latter wanted to know what was the position of Government in the matter. If the case of Dr. Popat Parbhuram was subjudice and if, on that score the passing of the first reading of his Bill would embarrass the Medical Council, he was agreeable to have further discussion postponed.

H. E. the President said that the Hon. member should have considered this before he moved the Bill. It was then lunch time and they would consider the matter during the interval.

The Council at this adjourned for lunch.

On resuming the work after lunch, H. E. the President intimated that he had considered the matter and as the subject had been under discussion for the last two days they had better proceed with the discussion.

Mr. Patel then proceeded with his reply. He said that no objection had been raised in regard to drafting of the Bill. It had not been touched upon by the Legal Department as was done in the case of his Primary Education Bill, which underwent a wholesale change. Much had been said about the position of the Government of India on a similar Bill of the United Provinces. So far as the position of the Government of India was concerned, not only as to the United Provinces but also to Bombay Presidency, it was the same Government of India who had objection to introduction of this Bill. The Draft Bill was, in ordinary course, sent up to the Government of India and they had raised no objection. If there was any opposition, Mr. Patel submitted, it was from his Excellency's Government and not from the Government of India who had realised the importance of the measure.

Continuing, Mr. Patel said that he held no brief for Dr. Popat Parbhuram and he did not think any other member did. Various details in regard to the Bill could be considered in the Select Committee, once the principles involved were accepted and those principles were (1) Whether a registered medical man could study and practise Ayurvedic medicine, (2) Whether he could manage, encourage and assist an Ayurvedic hospital or not, (3) Whether he could give instructions in Ayurvedic science or not, and (4) whether he could or could not be associated with Ayurvedic Vaidya or Hakim. Once they agreed to their principles, the rest was easy. He emphasised that the trend of public feeling was entirely in favour of the Bill and appealed to the members to vote in its favour.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in winding up the debate said:—

I should like in the first place to draw the attention of the Council to one aspect of the Bill we have been discussing for two days, the hypothetical question of the case of Dr. Popat, which will be decided in a few weeks by the Medical Council whose decision will then come to my Government for sanction. I am bound to say that in spite of Mr. Patel's assurance to the contrary, I am inclined to think that if it had not been for Dr. Popat's case, we should not have had this Bill. I am rather justified in saying this in view of the remark of the Hon. Mr. Desai, when he was pulled up by one of my Hon. colleagues, that, "According to his instructions he understood so and so" and quotes, which shows that he had come to the Council with his brief prepared. A point to which I think more attention should have been paid in the debate is the extremely important question that it is impossible to assimilate the two system of medicine, Western and Eastern. This is the view of responsible medical men and so I take it it is correct. The Western method is carried on in scientific and highly developed lines. The Eastern method originates, I understand, from various writings in the Sanskrit and other old works. It has not been developed in order to bring it into line with the Western method. Now, if it is true that you cannot assimilate these two methods, I think the last clause in Hon. Mr. Patel's Bill will do away with what I may call the hall mark of what is at present the most progressive medical science. It would enable any medical man who is registered to study and practise the Western and Eastern system at the same time. This seems to me an impossible proposition. I am informed by the Hon. Dr. Row, that he has tried to get hold of some of the drugs used in indigenous systems in order to experiment and advance these systems, but that the result has been, that he has found it almost impossible to extract a prescription from those who have got the drugs. One of my Hon. colleagues has told the Council that the Government will help forward these indigenous systems. But to do this, we must receive suggestions from hon. members who favour these systems, and I would suggest that one thing that could be done would be to register practitioners of indigenous systems separate from the practitioners of the western method, and let the two systems work side by side in this way. But, we do not consider it sound policy to accept a Bill which as I said would do away with the hall-mark of the present Medical Council, and I hope hon. members will take this view and reject the Bill.

The Bill was then put to the vote and lost on division of 20 voted for and 24 against.

The motions of which notices had been received were then taken up for consideration.

Before proceeding Mr. Patel rose to point of order and asked whether the two members nominated for the period during which his Bill was under discussion should not now vacate their seats.

H. E. the President.—I think they must now disappear.

Sir Temulji Nariman and Dr. Rao thereupon vacted their seats.

THE RULES FOR CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Hon. Sir M. B. Chaubal moved that the amendment to the rules for conduct of business recommended by Select Committee be adopted.

THE PRESENT COUNCIL SESSIONS.

Mr. Patel moved his amendment on the subject, and Mr. Pathan withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice.

Discussion on the subject had not closed when the Council adjourned for the day.

Before adjourning, the President said that Government had been considering the question of the length of time which the present sessions of the Council was likely to take. His Excellency pointed out that the Hon. Members might be aware that his Government had rather important work coming along in the near future, having regard to the fact that the Secretary of State would be here before long. They would therefore find it impossible to sit longer than 2-30 p.m. on Saturday during the present sessions, and he hoped by that time they would be able to get through as much business as possible. Another matter on which His Excellency wished to speak was in regard to the number of resolutions that were being brought forward before the Council. Some members seemed to be extraordinarily diligent in the way in which they produced resolutions. He thought, however, that members should always bear in mind that the number of resolutions they produced was not the important thing, and that importance lay in the value of those resolutions to the Council. If Government found resolutions kept on rolling up session by session and became more than they could manage, then he said he would have to seriously consider the advisability of introducing the method which was adopted in the House of Commons in dealing with them, and which was adopted while he was a member of that House. The method was like this. On a particular day in the week every sessions, members had to put resolutions in the ballot box and draw a fixed number out of them which were taken up for discussion. His Excellency suggested that something of that sort would have to be done here because he felt there were certain Hon. Members who seemed to have the whole floor to themselves in the Council. That was not a very desirable thing. His Excellency added that they would have to rise at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, and then they would have no further sessions until Christmas time.

The Council meets again to-morrow.

SANDAL SPIKE DISEASE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 11.

Last week a conference was held of the Forest and Agricultural officers in Mysore to consider questions connected with sandalwood spike disease. Dr. Leslie Coleman, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, presided, and those present included Mr. R. S. Hole, forest botanist, Dehra Dun, Mr. P. M. Lushington and Mr. C. D. McCarthy, of the Madras Forest Service, and Mr. T. N. Hearsey, special spike investigation officer, Madras Forest Department. In his opening remarks, Dr. Coleman remarked that the Conference has been called together with the object of bringing about a greater degree of co-ordination in the work which is being done on sandal, more especially to the spike disease. A large amount of information with regard to sandal in its healthy as well as in its diseased condition has been gathered by forest officers who had worked in sandal areas but much of this had never been published and so was not available to investigators of the disease. Taking into consideration the seriousness of the disease (present losses have been estimated at Rs. 6 lakhs a year) and the increasing value of sandal, he thought that no information in any way connected with the growth of the tree or the appearance and spread of the disease could be looked upon as unimportant.

Various Papers were read and discussed at the Conference which also passed resolutions urging the undertaking of nine investigations in various directions with regard to the spike disease.

HOSPITAL SHIP "COINBATORE."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

With the contribution of the district of Coimbatore to Madras War Fund amounting to Rs. 41,635-1-4, H. E. the Governor has decided to purchase a motor launch for the Hospital Ship Madras to be named

SIND COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Oct. 10.

About 250, out of 320, students of the Sind College went on strike to-day as a protest against the appointment of Professor Miller superseding the Acting Principal Shahani. The strikers were orderly. The police, however, were present in the college. Mr. Miller, though here, did not take charge of his office. Mr. Mehta, Vice-President of the Municipality, addressed the strikers, urging them to desist and he promised that he and the citizen leaders would take up the cause in earnest. Representations by the student to the Government were sent through Mr. Mehta. The strikers then returned to the College. The strike began at 8 a.m., and ended at 2-30 p.m.

MASSACRE OF ARABS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

The special correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" cables:—

London, Oct. 8:—It is reported in Odessa from the Caucasus that massacres of Arabs in Asia Minor have been carried out by orders of Djemal Pasha to rival the Armenian massacre.

London, Oct. 9:—The Amsterdam correspondent of Central News Agency says it is reported that Allied aviators on October 1 completely destroyed the station at Wondelzen and that out of 240 German soldiers in the station, 70 were burried in the debris.

The "Times'" correspondent with the Italian headquarters says that the position of the enemy would be desperate but for the informal armistics in the East. Prisoners have given remarkable figures concerning the thinness of the line in Galicia whence several divisions have arrived. The other Austrian reinforcements are poor in quality and some units are kept below the strength in preference to filling up the ranks with such men. The Italian attack on Monte San Gabriele attracted such numbers of Austrians that it was impossible for them to counter-attack the Bainsizza line, the positions on which have now been consolidated.

The Punjab Government has framed a craft Bill for prevention of adulteration of food, which it has forwarded for the approval of the Government of India and published for general information. The Bill is based on the English Sale of Food and Drugs Act on the same subject in force in the United Provinces, but some changes have been made in arrangement and details. The bill does not deal with drugs as it is considered that the sale, adulteration and substitutions of drugs are already adequately dealt with in Indian Penal Code. Object of the present Bill is to secure that food intended for human consumption shall be sold in pure genuine condition without adulteration.

In the Punjab Chief Court the Hon. Mr. Shadi Lall admitted two appeals preferred by some Gaya and Mysore contributories of the National Insurance and Banking Co., of Amritsar Ltd., now in liquidation, against a call order of 650 per share passed by Mr. Barron, I.C.S., Additional Judge, Lahore.

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THE IMPERAL IDEAL.

A STIRRING ADDRESS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 11.

Addressing a gathering of soldiers under the auspices of St. Mark's Church, Lieut.-Col. Frank Johnson, of the 6th Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, made an earnest plea for the development of Imperialism. At the outset, he pointed out the futility of international courts and said he had imagined that the dream of an international tribunal had long since, even in the "Pre-scrap of paper" days come to be regarded by all thinking men as an impracticable vision of beneficient idealists, good people who forget or refuse to see that judgments of national courts are only bowed to and accepted by litigants because behind those judgments are all the force and power of nations in the shape, first of police, and, should that be insufficient, of the whole military strength of the nation. After illustrating his arguments by concrete examples, Col. Johnson proceeded to review the present and future power of nations and discussed their man carrying capacity. Dealing with the man-capacity of the British Empire, he said, "Let us place the total of the Empires' human numbers by the end of this century, at, derived from one-fifth of the earth's derved derived from one-fifth of earth's surface. The National or rather Imperial power of the British Empire within the next two generations must therefore dominate the rest of the world and be so all powerful as to constitute it a headmaster in the play-ground of the nations of the world a headmaster, one of whose rules is that there shall be no fighting in that playground. Hence the plea for the need of imperialism. Unless the component parts of the Empire are to be allowed to drift apart, some means must be found within the next very few years to weld together or consolidate into one Imperial entity all those daughter nations representing to-day one-fourth of the human race and occupying one-fifth of the earth's surface. All its peoples must have a share in guarding and controlling for peace and righteousness the destinies of this unique Empire. The Sovereign other Powers and constitution of a real real Imperial Parliament must be settled, a matter of absorbing interest and gravity involving, as it must necessarily do, in abrogation of some of the sovereign powers now exercised by Parliaments of the United Kingdom and Dominions. Imperialism means the creation and consolidation of the all powerful British Empire without which our beloved mother country must slowly but surely sink from her position of a first class power in the world and without which power or force necessary to prevent the horrors and barbarism of modern wars could not be created. The speaker was, he said, above all things fond of his birthright as a Briton but even his swollen headed insular self-complacency failed to soar sufficiently high to enable him to really believe that the people of the comparatively insignificant islands of the United Kingdom have been permitted to obtain, retain and govern one-fifth of the earth's surface with its fourth of the human race because they and their forefathers were so much more godly, moral or valiant than those of other nations. He could only see in the gift and responsibility of the Empire the guiding hand of the great Ruler of the universe showing the mission to Britons to weld together by imperial ties such large portion of the human race as to create an imperial power so mighty as to stop all future wars. Hence the need for imperialism to the Christian or the patriot alike. It was the one thing that really mattered in our day and generation. If we are permitted to return to the victorious motherland (she must, and shall be victorious although some of us may not return) and take up as electors our share of responsibility of consolidating what we now term the British Empire. Let us pledge ourselves to-night to support as our representatives only those who are sound on this imperial question for nothing else really matters, all national questions are as dust compared to this one of imperialism. If we win the war, as we shall, and forgetting our God-given mission sink back to the old depths of nationalism, parochialism, and class hatred the blood of all our dear ones, the blood of the flower of our race, will have been shed in vain."

LATE POSTAL STRIKE

NEW GRADING SANCTIONED.

The Postmaster-General, Bombay, has issued the following statement:—

The Director-General has been pleased to order that the Bombay postmen who struck work on the 19th September 1917, should be reinstated from the 9th October 1917 on which date they returned unconditionally to work having expressed regret for their conduct and their desire to leave their case in his hands.

2. He has also been pleased to consider the prayer for forgiveness of the twenty-two Overseers who were dismissed from service under the orders contained in the Presidency Postmaster's Memo No. 61, dated the 29th September, and in view of their past good services in the Department and the undertaking they have given never again to be guilty of such misconduct has ordered that they also should be allowed to rejoin their appointments from the 9th October.

3. The period of absence will, in all cases, be treated as time passed under suspension without pay but as a special case, it will be allowed to count towards leave and pension and will not entail forfeiture of previous services.

4. Having carefully considered all that the men have urged in support of their petition for increased allowances particularly as regards the dearness of living in Bombay, and the fact that no revision of their pay has been made for five years the Director-General has ordered that all the postmen of the Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub Offices should be brought on to one cadre and that their appointments should be graded as follows:—

			Rs.
30	Appointments on	.....	40
50	Do.	.....	35
100	Do.	.....	30
124	Do.	.....	25
150	Do.	.....	20
200	Do.	.....	18
112	Do.	.....	16
71	Do. Probationers	.....	14

5. The new scale will have retrospective effect from the 1st July 1917 and the Director-General desires it to be known that should the revision now sanctioned fall short of such allowances as may be sanctioned by the Bombay Government on the recommendation of the Committee appointed to consider the general question of granting house rent allowances to low paid Government servants the case of the postmen will receive his further consideration.

SENTENCE ON AN OPIUM SMUGGLER.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz Sharfudin Munim Khan, aged 16 years, was charged with possessing 4 lbs. of opium worth Rs. 90. The accused was arrested near the Yellow Gate, Alexandra Docks, on Tuesday. He was sentenced to receive 15 stripes.

ALLEGED RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Sub-Inspector Karnik of the C.I.D. chargod Guma Gulabchand with dishonestly receiving six pieces of vestments valued at Rs. 200 belonging to the priest of the Church of the Dolours in Lohar Street near Marine Street, knowing it to be stolen property.

Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Chhatrapati, defended the accused and Mr. De Lima was for the complainant.

It was stated that the clothes were stolen by Ismail Kasam, for which offence he was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment. The goods were pledged with the accused in this case.

The defence was that the owner of the shop received the vestments on pledge, where the accused was serving as a servant and the entries were made in his hand. The owner died at Erinpura some time ago.

The case was postponed.

A representation has been made by the tanning bark contractors of Madras to Sir George Barnes, Member of Commerce and Industry Department, Government, of India, in which they state that the contractors who had taken contract for collecting "avaram" bark from the reserve and unreserved forests of Madras Presidency were suffering great losses owing to accumulation of their stock since the issue of the prohibition order by Government against tanning goat and sheep skins. They say that the "avaram" bark of which they hold large stock is remaining unsold as it is not suitable material for the purpose of tanning hides. They pray that either the forest Department be requested to make remission of balance of contract dues or order resumption of skin tanning for the duration of standing forest contracts in order to enable them to dispose of the stock of "avaram" back in hand.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN HIGH COURT JUDGES.

REFERENCE TO A THIRD JUDGE.

(Before the Acting Chief Justice Sir Stanley Batchelor.)

Mahadev Vishweshwar Bhat, vs. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, Sessions Judge of Kanara.

The accused in this case was tried with the aid of Assessors on charges framed under sections 392, 436 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code. Of the offences thus charged the most important was that of murdering one Gouramma for the sake of her ornaments. The Sessions Judge differing from the assessors found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

ALLEGED POISONING AND INCENDIARISM.

The facts briefly, are:—One Gouramma was a widow with property. Accused Mahadev, who was related to her, was in the habit of visiting her and was on intimate terms with her. It was alleged by the prosecution that on the 5th May accused gave dhatura poison to her in milk. She complained of giddiness and pain and the accused said it was the effect of some medicine which he had brought for her, she having previously complained of being ill. The accused afterwards tied Gouramma's hands with a rope and her legs with a cloth and took off her bangles. He then opened a box and took out some clothes, which he made into a bundle and went up into the upper room and there set the roof on fire. He then ran away. Gouramma was badly burnt and died shortly after. The accused was afterwards arrested and put on trial before the Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death as stated above.

Against the above judgment of the Sessions the accused appealed to the High Court. The case came on for hearing before justices Heaton and Shah. Their Lordships after hearing arguments were of different opinions. Justice Heaton being for confirming the conviction while justice Shah thought evidence did not warrant that step. So the case was referred to Sir Stanley Batchelor, who after hearing arguments gave the following judgment.

JUDGMENT.

Justice Batchelor in delivering the judgment observed:—

"When the appeal was heard in the High Court, there was a difference of opinion between my learned Brethren Heaton and Shah., Mr. Justice Heaton being for confirming the conviction, while Mr. Justice Shah thought that the evidence did not warrant that step. In these circumstances the case has been re-argued before me to-day. We have, therefore, now not only a careful judgment of the learned Sessions Judge but two elaborate judgments of the learned judges in this court, and the case has been so thoroughly discussed and analysed from all points of view that little remains for me to do except to set out the conclusion which I have reached, with the shortest possible statement of the reasons which have impelled me to this conclusion.

ACCUSED'S CONFESSION.

The case has been argued on the footing that its decision depends mainly upon the confession made by the accused on the 27th of May to the Magistrate at Banavasi, and repeated to the committing Magistrate on the 3rd of June. In my opinion that is a correct understanding of the nature of the case, for in my view all does depend upon the character of these confessional statements. To begin with, they are extraordinarily detailed and circumstantial, full of minutiae, which it is impossible to suppose that any body else could have suggested to the confessing accused. Then there is, besides the acknowledgment of guilt, a prayer for pardon, which appears to me to be genuine and sincere. These points, however, I need not labour, because all the learned judges, who have had to consider these confessions, agree in considering that they are voluntary and I also am of the same opinion.

The question, therefore, remains whether besides being voluntary, they are shown to be true. Mr. Justice Heaton thought that they were true. Mr. Justice Shah says upon the point "undoubtedly these statements are detailed: and with regard to a good part thereof there cannot be any doubt that they are true." For the reasons which I am about to give, it appears to me in the circumstances of this case that if these confessions were voluntarily made, as I now assume them to have been, the conclusion is inevitable that they are true. The particular confession that we have is very abundantly corroborated innendo upon all points up to the very moment of the commission of the crime, and at that moment it is impossible from the nature of the case for the prosecution to support the confession by any corroborative evidence.

APPARANT DISCREPANCIES.

It is said that there are important discrepancies between the confession and other prosecution evidence. I conclude that the apparent discrepancy in regard to the [redacted] does not help the accused to [redacted] upon the confession. Then, as to the sum of Rs. 100 cash, the accused says he took this money from the cane box, whereas Gouramma says that there was no cash in the house. This discrepancy, though it does exist, does not appear to me seriously to weaken the force of the confessional statement. Lastly it was urged that the confession was in material particulars at variance with the statements recorded by Gouramma in her dying declaration. That unquestionably is so, but in my opinion the circumstance does not throw any substantial doubt on the truth of the confession, seeing that it is clear to me that Gouramma's statement itself is certainly untrue in some particulars.

THE EXHIBITS.

Coming to the propertie s produced in the case I need only notice the clothes and the two pieces of gold bangles. Upon this subject the evidence is summed up by my learned brother Shah in the following words. "The evidence on this point, in my opinion, is not sufficient to justify the inference that the property is identified. All that could be said is that Gouramma used to wear bangles like the bangles of which the two pieces before the court are parts and that the clothes, which are a man's clothes are such as might have been or were in the house of Gouramma."

HIS LORDSHIP'S CONCLUSIONS.

From this general conclusion, as I understand my brother Heaton does not dissent. But upon these findings as it seems to me, we have facts established which strongly corroborate the confessions on the vital points of the accused's guilt, for we have it proved or admitted, or both, first, that the accused is present at the house with the deceased at or about the time of the crime; secondly that immediately after the crime he runs away from the place to Sagar in Mysore territory, a distance of 50 miles, and for this excursion no reasonably acceptable explanation is forthcoming except that offered by the prosecution, and thirdly that after this absconding he had possession of certain clothes and bangles, which he cannot himself reasonably account for and which either certainly, or at least very probably, are clothes and bangles belonging to the deceased. Again, it is shown that at Sagar he gave a false name and address, saying that he was one Mahableshwar Bhat, of Bawawasi, whereas in fact and in truth he is Mahadev Vishweshwar Bhat of Bisalkop. This is proved by independent witness. When these circumstances are considered in relation to the other evidence in the case, it appears to my mind impossible to cast any reasonable doubt upon the truth of these confessions. No doubt it is a case where there are difficulties in the discovery of the motive which impelled the accused towards this crime, but it is not a necessary part of the Crown case to find a motive.

CONVICTION UPHELD.

On these grounds, I think that despite the discrepancy between Gouramma's statement and the confessional statement, there can be no reasonable doubt but that the confession is true. I must, therefore accept it and give effect to it. The conviction under section 302 I. P. C. is confirmed, but in view of the difference of judicial opinion, and in deed in view also of the circumstances of the crime itself, I alter the sentence to one of transportation for life. The convictions and sentences under sections 392 and 436 I. P. C. are also confirmed, but these sentences will run concurrently with the sentence of transportation for life.

Mr. R. A. Jahagirdar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

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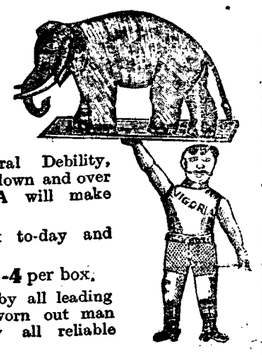

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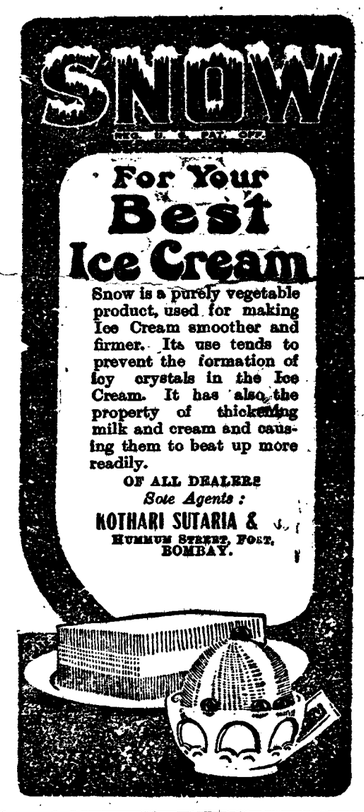

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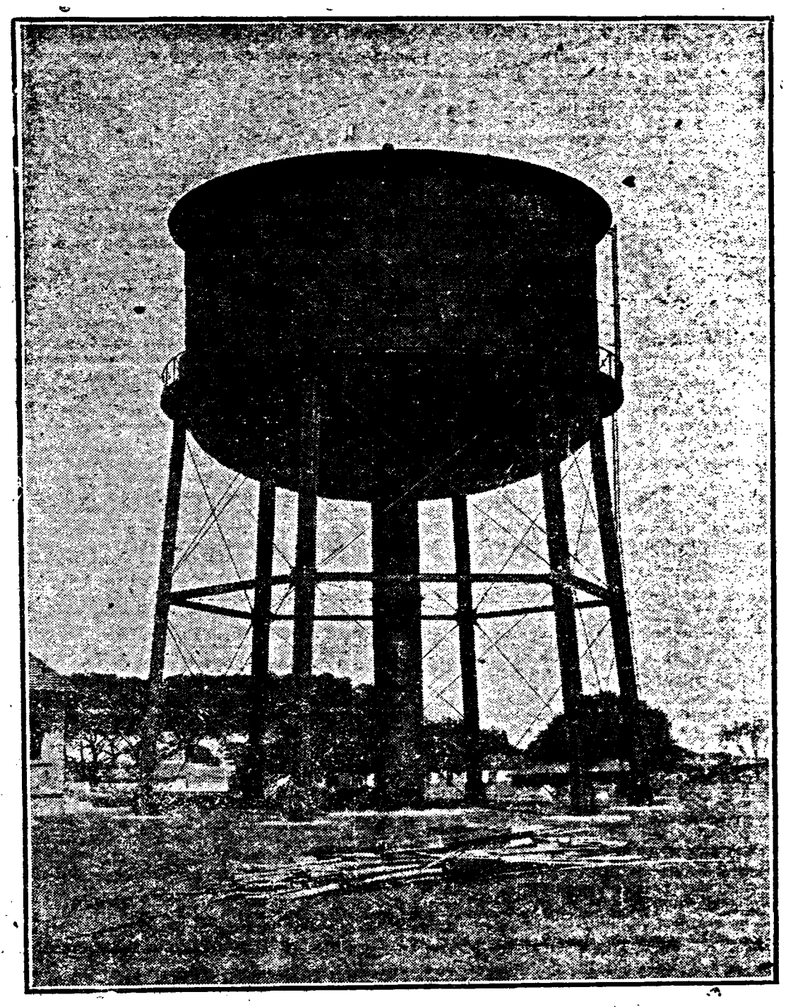

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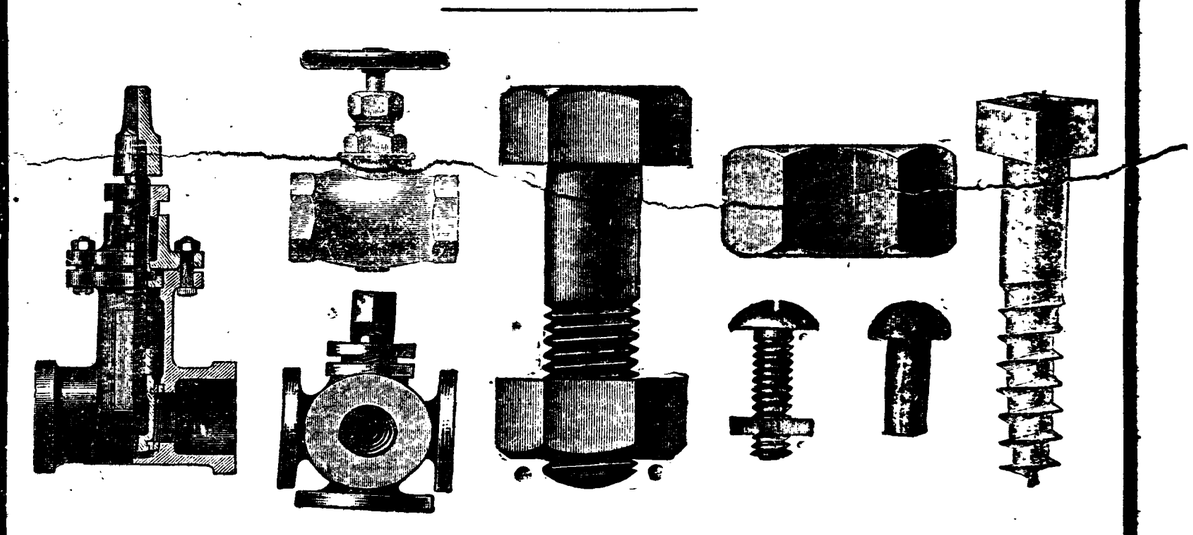

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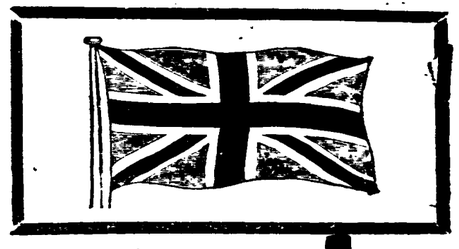

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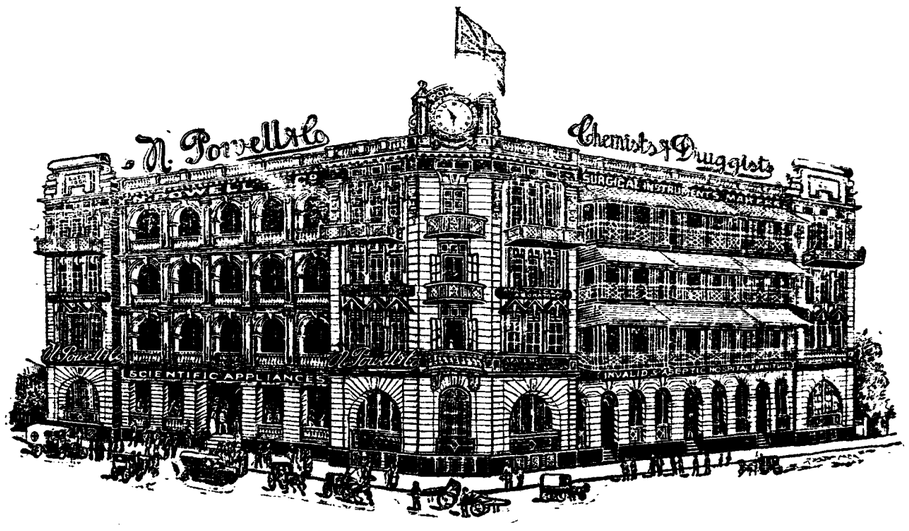

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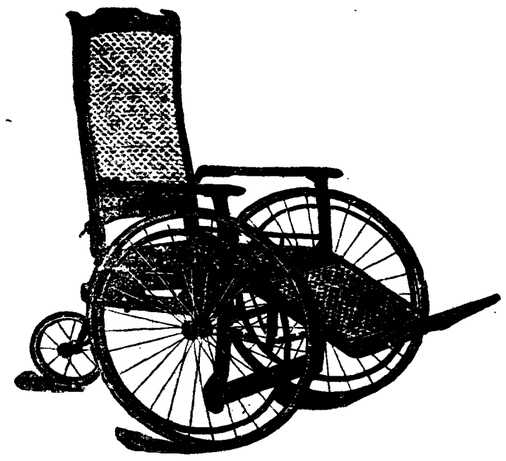

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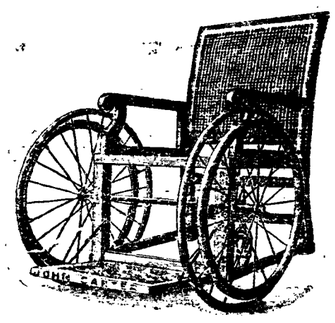

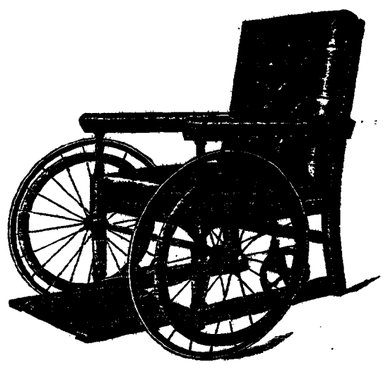

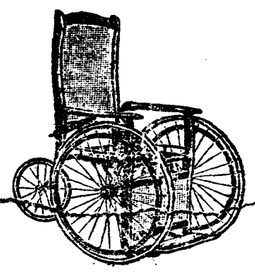

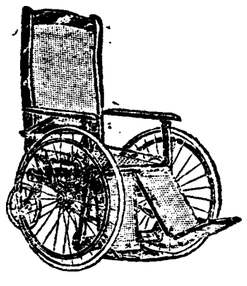

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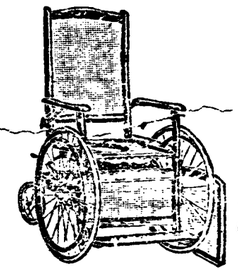

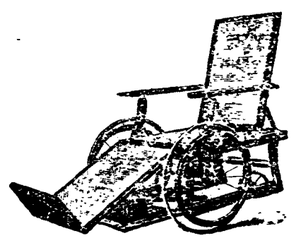

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